LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

street, between Third and Fourth.

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OFO D PRENTICE, Editors

AGENTS. M. Lambdin, Hopkin 'l Ray, Jr., Tompkin

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863. those who have been ruined by the heavy depreciation in the Confederate Cotton Loan Bonds "are to be reproached for want of sagecity, however much they may have exhibited a want of cantion." The reason given for this singular assertion is, if the battle of Get-1 durg had been won by the Confederates, he loan which, a few days previously was largely sought at one per cent preminm, "would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fall now witnessed, since there was every symptom that the result would have led to the establishment of the Confederate power in Washington, and a prompt adhegion from New York and Washington." The inimitable charlatany which has distinguished the Times since the first outbreak of the rebeltion has culminated in this extract. Surely the fool who manufactures false American sentiment from New York for the London pa per bes not infused his currish spirit into the couls of its Editors who were formerly supposed to be men of sense if not of politica esty. The idea of the loyalty of New York and Pennsylvania being contingent on the result of a raid such as Lee planned is simply eterous, and yet the Times tickles its gulls to induce them to believe that "but for an lf" their now worthless bonds would have been thirty per cent above par. Why, the Confed posal to fill a lady's bustle. McRae, the rebel agent for the loan, tells Mr. Schwartz, me of the dupes who own paid up bonds, that the Confederacy has control of at least 0,000 bales, all rafely stored in retired, outof-the-way places, which will be delivered to any holder of the bonds without trouble or ense, on the presentation of orders to the planters, who have agreed with the Confedte Government "to take the same care of it as if it still belonged to them i" Is not that of creamy richness? The planters, under coer-

are still its custodians, whoever supposes that they w. recognize the validity of the comory sale is as great a ninny as the ownes of paid un bands on the cotton loan. If ll bnrn lt as the Federal army advances tothe gulf, for so they have been will be seized by the United States confiscated as the property of traitors arms against the Federal Government. ws all these facts, and that it is trying to orize for the frand it has so an and in the profits of which it has aps shared. The London Star tells its contemporary and its dupes some home and boldly charges it with impostur ad of consistent misrepresentations which ented the British people from intelligently sing up their minds as to the uncertainties risks of the war. The Star says:

ion, have parted with their cotton and receiv-

ed in payment worthless securities. If they

ulous, knowing full well that the bitterly is comments of an Euglish journal had more influence upon events than on the ion of the earth on its axis; but many at select their money upon the faith that all untraths and exaggerations were Gospel, they have now learned how dangerons gortly a thing it is to place confidence in homesty or wisdom of the Times.

ies, he is now the most merry addlepated exercise of common prudence, but he ferred to shut his eyes, paralyze his reason, suffer himself to be "led by the nose as ily as asses are." He is entitled to no comon and can expect no commiseration allowed his fingers to be used by Jeff vis to get the Confederate chestnuts out of bot ashes of rebellion, and, if his paws borned, he has nothing but his own stu

Lou. Journal.

"We" did all that! Not a bit of it. It is

Well, now let us see. Mr. Fnnnyman, how use that little pronoun. We have departed further and further from

By close scrutiny something green may still be seen in the river.—Evansville Journal. We hope you have not, Narcissus like, seen Undoubtedly you have. You have depart our own reflection in the stream and become from all faith except faith in treason and

as he did.

Ahi there's a charming programme of yours.

ou have evidently got the whole thing ar-

ed'in your own mind. You mean to pick

airel with Dahomey, probably upon the

and of his not patronizing the Democrat extensively as you think he ought to, and

en you intend to invade him at the head of

ger troops, and finish off hy entering large-

to the nigger-carrying business. We told

and your friends a long time ago what

lerk in the War Department, has been ar-

as a spy. To those who know him it

than that he ever got a situation in the

Par The Savannah Republican says that

nen Bragg is in a manger he is like a dog in

ne, and, when he is out of a manger, he is

large is like the dog in the manger.'

far less surprising that he turns out a rebel-

Onantrill and his fiends are flying, and we drift to and where shall we land? ur troops are after them. Fear gives wings to the pursued, and vengeance to the pursuindeed we can't say where you will drift or ers. We shall see whether fear or vengeance are you will land. You are a precious

driftwood, and, having already driftgives the longest and the strongest wingthe Maelstrom of the rebellion, you m not now unlikely to drift next where or great file-leader, the old arch rebel who the army of the Potomac, but doesn't take the Same of a leg," will "land" you amid the responsibility of placing himself at its head. Did he exhaust himself at Corinth as a leader If we were to make war on the King of Da-

ney, we might surely find some way to get it troops enough to subdue, "occupy, and "his dominions, and then enter largely the carrying business—of citizens of Afpractical remedy, there is no wrong." Where horrid murder is committed, there is "no

practical remedy," but is there therefore "no The Charleston Mercury denounces resident Lincoln's breaches of the Constitu-But we guess that it is a good deal more

It makes every body's hair, except sho bn Morgan's, stand on end to read the playbills which are all filled with ghosts, spectres,

bocked at Gilmore's breaches of Fort Sump-

grasp upon the sword is relaxing. Soon, we

rust, the weapon will fall to the ground.

nity for him that he was less fortunate. Jeff Davis's life, If fully narratel, would fill a large volume, but its end will be

hat we just escaped being a rebel. What a

told by a single line. Gold is fast going down as if it were sinking by its own specific gravity.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1863.

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. In striking at the robels and the rebellion of the Sonth, we strike in behalf of the South. Every blow is struck for the South as much as for the North. The only victory we want is over the South's worst enemies.

MOUNTED INFANTRY .- We are happy to

earn that the 37th regiment Kentucky volun-

eers, recruiting in Lebanon, is now nearly

full, though some of the companies require

more men to fill them np to the maximum

This regiment is armed, equipped, and clothed

as cavalry; its term of service will be one

year, and it is strictly for State defence. Less

than three hundred men are required. If any

one desires to avoid the chance of being

drafted for three years, this regiment affords

the chance of a compromise as to time of ser-

vice, and will ensure him to be near his

home. As soon as recruits arrive at camp,

they are clothed and equipped immedi-

ately, and a month's advance pay la

given wherever a company is mustered in. In

reference to mounted infantry we find a val-

uable hint in the New York Times, which

says it is not necessary that they should all be

ble, and in many respects more serviceable.

They are more enduring, require less care, live

tended that the new mounted infantry shall

fight mounted, but only that the animals shall

carry the men over the great distances in-

volved in Western campaigning, and set them

down fresh and unfatigued, ready for work as

infantry; and the use of mules instead of horses

will take away the temptation which bescts

this class of soldiers to fight mounted, tor the

mule has mental and moral qualities which

unfit him for taking part in the contests of the

battle-field. The splendid description given

by Job of the war horse, which 'smelleth the

tattle afar off and plungeth into it, mocking

at fear, and filled with fierceness and rage;

which laughs at the sound of the trumpets,

the thunder of the captains, and the shouting

whose neck is clothed with thunder, and the

glory of whose nostrils is terrible,' does not

apply at all to the hybrid mule. But if the

tary qualities, he has other excellent charac-

teristics of belly and brains, and they are just

the characteristics that are needed in the kind

"The first regiment of mounted infantry that

was ever raised and put to duty in our service

was and is mounted upon mules. We refer

to the 9th Illinois regiment, stationed at Cor-

Inth, Mississippi, in the command of that most

excellent soldier, General Dodge. It is about

men mounted upon them, and the success of

the experiment was so great that the regiment

have used their mules ln all their expeditions

ever since, and have performed an extraordin-

ary amount of service. We have always been

astonished, as the scheme worked so well in

this instance, that its application was not ex-

of unfairness in the recent draft at New York

city, which led to the terrible riot and loss of

life, were founded on a mistake. The World.

says the draft in the Fourth District ex-

plains the heavy quota of the city, as compared

with the rest of the State. It seems the en-

tire business community have been enrolled

twice-at their stores and offices as well as at

their residences. In the list of conscripts from

the First Ward a large proportion are govern-

ment employes and merchants doing business

in Wall, Water, South, Broad, and other busi-

in five hundred of these men resides in the

ward or district and of course they will be

exempted under the rule, which provides that

a man cannot be drafted except in the district

in which he resides. It is estimated that three

out of four of the men drafted from the First,

and cannot be held. Of course there will be a

miserable show of conscripts from these wards.

It is this duplication of names which has

And so the government that our glorion

fathers rebelled against was the very best in

the world, and they would never have snc-

ceeded in their rebellion against it but have

remained subject to its beneficent power ex-

cept for certain European complications at the

abettors of the present rebellion, a rebellion

for the establishment of hideous monarchies

or despotiems upon the ruins of our republic.

should disparage the glorious old master

16 We learn from good authority that

Quantrill, the horrid murderer, lived fourteen or fifteen years ago in this city. He was a

Doctor by profession, and a very brisk, good-

ooking young fellow, but we don't now re-

the Kentucky penitentiary for seven years.

Now he is head man among the Missouri reb-

But we think, neighbor, that human tribu

nals are punishing it with terrible severity.

Haven't you some little suspicion to that ef-

Bar Rascally editors denounce us as fee

essionists" and "abolitionists," and then, if

we choose to stop exchanging papers with

them, they think us guilty of ontrageous dis-

courteey. What a poor, low, mean, vile,

contemptible place they must occupy in the

mored of lt. If so, don't commit sulcide

mber what name he passed under. While here, he was convicted of forgery and sent to

spirits of the revolution of 1776!

ne. How natural it is that the aiders and

dreft which prevailed.

es streets, and it is netorious that not one

of service required for mounted infantry.

le, like the negro, lacks the highest mili-

upon far less, and are cheaper. It is not in

ounted on horses, as "mules are more availa-

There are very few women now in Dixie. Each one of them can wear as wide a hoopskirt as she pleases. There's room enough. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and there's no use in trying to cheapen the article by higgling.

We would make no reflections upon nunneies, but Joshua is said by the Bible to have been the son of a "Nnn."

It matters not how little account we are held in by those who are of none. As the pearl ripens in the obscurity of its

shell, so ripers in the tomb all the fame that is truly precious. Poetry should always be chaste. The Muses should be as slow to loosen the zone as the Graces are.

A metaphysician who can make nothing clear can stir up enough sediment to render the bottom of a basin as invisible as the deepest gulf in the Atlantic. The shallowest pond, if turbid, has depth enough for a goose to hide its head in.

There are various kinds of greatness. Most of those who profess one kind are ready to acknowledge no other.

Little men, like little birds, are attracted and caught by false light.

It is far better to suffer than to lose the power of suffering. The nearest resemblance in opinions, if we could trace every line of it, would be found

far more divergent than the nearest in human The best language in all countries is that which is spoken by intelligent men of too high rank for petty affectation and of too

much request in society for deep study. We should have nothing out of place or out of scason. Let us play in the play-ground, not in the church-yard, and sleep in the bedchamber, and not ln the church.

A quoter is either ostentations of his acsix months since it was mounted, as it was uirements or doubtful of his cause; that man about setting forth upon a long expedition in never walks gracefully who leans upon the pursuit of the rebels in that section. The shoulder of another, however gracefully that les did their work nobly, as did also the

We delight in the diffusion of learning, and yet we are gratified at finding a large quantiy of it in one place; as we would rather have solid pot of hutter at breakfast than splashes of grease over the whole tablecloth.

The seeds of great events lie near the sur-

ace; historians delve too deep for them. No history was ever true. No good writer was ever long neglected; no great man overlooked by men equally great. mpatience is a proof of inferior strength, and

a destroyer ot what little there may be. Every great writer is a writer of history, treat on what subject he may. He carries with him for thousands of years a portion of

If a man lose his balance and immerse himelf in any trades or pleasures for their own sake, he may be a good wheel or pin, but he is not a cultivated man.

The beautiful laws of our nature, once disocated by our inaptitude, are holes and dens. If the hive be disturbed by rash and stupid hands, instead of honey it will yield us bees. What man shall dare tax another with imprudence? Who is prudent? The men we call greatest are least in this kingdom.

dent genius struggling for years with paltry ecuniary difficulties, and at last sinking, hilled, exhausted, and fruitless, like a giant slaughtered by pins.

caused all the trouble. Its welled the quota of the city enormously as compared with other A clergy man should not only keep himself places, and caused the dissatisfaction with the around him the air should be sweet and the This country was born of rebellion. Our tathers rebelled against the best government in the world in existence at that time. Owing the complications in Europe they succeeded.

To make men good citizens, insist first npgreat demoralizer. Secondly insist upon their having good clothes, for rags are the ally of the devil.

Every man who cheats or slanders or steals adds to the aggregate guilt of the nation, helps to not it beyond the pale of God's protection. and is thus far a traitor.

Good morals may not always be good politics, but bad morals can never be. It is not safe to let things work unless you first put them in good working order. You must make them work right or they will work

Lovers can kiss a great deal of sense Into empty words. Even prosaic men who wear grief long will

get to wear it at last as a hat with a flower stuck in it. The highest officer of state has not so

uch business in public as a wise man has in private: if the one has little leisure to be alone. the other has less to be in company.

The conspirators that designed and planned Moderation cannot have the credit of it (the rebellion) can never, by any penalty, atone to man for the injury they have done. But it is a crime that human tribunals cannot punish.—Democrat. ombating and subdning ambition—they are never found together.

> ferring to a notice of his noble regiment printed In this paper a few days ago, charges as with being "chary of kind words." The far-famed old Second needs no enlogy from us. Its deeds of valor are known to the world, and are written in letters of resplendent brightness upon the pages of our nation's history, and their glory shall never fade while this Republic stands. Each member of it. officers and privates, has a place in the great patriotic hearts of their countrymen which time, with all its wondrous changes and obivious power, cannot obliterate. Colonel Sedgwick, the youthful commander, has ren-

> dered his country signal service on many a blood-stained battle-field, and has thereby won to himself the love and confidence of every American citizen. "Old Soldier's" gallantry, too, is not less conspicuous, and has challenged the admiration of every one of Kentucky's true sens. We repeat that the Second Kentucky, the pioneer regiment from our

We verily believe there are some men in this Confederacy who, if they had tails, would tuck them between their legs every time they heard that the Yankees were advancing. **Chattanooga Rebel.**

State, needs no words of eulogy from us.

If the Chattanooga Rebel doesn't soon tuck Its tail between its legs, the only reason will be that it has ne'er a tail to tuck.

What is to be settled by this contest is the fact that this country cannot be divided

rinciple be carried out, and you will very soon see whether this country cannot be divided-shivered into a dozen miserable pieces.

167" It is announced that John H. Savage is elected to the rebel Congress from the Nashville District. The public would probably like to know where the voting was done, who the voters were, and whether the savage Savage would like to make a visit to the district he expects to represent.

If regroes are as good as white people did the Creator not make them slike?

Ohio Crisis.

We don't think that negroes are as good as white people, but, if women are as good as men, why didn't the Creator make them alike?

dly our land and river forces we have that it won't be closed by the Federal Government's | Webster put into the mouth of the old patriot

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

We publish on the first page of this norning's Journal the inaugural address of Governor Bramlette. The address will attract the attention and

deepen the hope of conservatives in all quarters of the land. It is a strong and inspiriting paper. It is full of high inspiration to the pariot and full of wise suggestions to the statesman. Its exposition of the principles of the government, its statement of the issue now before the people, and its general definition of the political position of Kentucky, are just, clear, able, earnest, and effective. These great topics are handled by Governor Bramlette with a force and cloonence that well befit the solemn and vital truths announced. The address in these rnling points is masterly and felicitous. It furnishes a basis whereon the conservatives of the whole nation may and will rally as one man in the approaching national election. Governor Bramlette has struck the key-note. The conservatives of the country will take up the noble strain, and will carry it forward until it is lost in the swelling pæan of victory. Of this we cherish an abiding and a kindling

Governor Bramlette, it will be seen, opposes with especial carnestness the arming of slaves, pointing out its evil' consequences with characteristic fidelity and power. Herein he is but | Coristianburg, won't hold water. trne to the instincts and the convictions of every Kentuckian worthy of the name. He indeed appears to confine his objections to the conseacross of the measure, but the consequences as faithfully set forth by himself show that the measure is really as false in principle as it is in policy, violating the laws of modern warfare ust as clearly as the arming of savages of a lighter hue would violate such laws. The measure in truth is not defensible in any point of view. It is polawful as well as cruelly im-We wish there was greater reason to hope that Governor Bramlette's powerful remonstrance will prove as effective as it deserves to be. But, alas! there is all too little.

In order to guard against a misconstruction or perversion into which we notice the radical papers of Cincinnati have rnn already, we will add here that the portion of the address which touches upon military arrests relates exclusively to places within the sphere of military perations, as the context and indeed the tenor of the passage itself very plainly attest. Governor Bramlette is no believer in the exercise of military authority in places where the civil authority is unobstructed. He is on the contrary one of the firmest opponents of this odious and dangerous assumption of power. The construction under notice would in fact turu the whole of his manly and impassioned address into a wretched mockery. But what would the radical papers of Cincinnati not do to promote their own cause here and at home! Certainly the experience of Governor Bram-

lette is not adapted to settle this query. With these observations we submit the inaugural address of Governor Bramlette to the udgment of the people of Kentucky and of the whole Union. We feel a cheering confidence that the judgment of the people every-

where will ratify our own. The Richmond Whig asserts that there are but two means by which the impending overthrow of the rebellion can be averted, and "these are foreign intervention or a determined and successful opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the abolition faction which has control of the Government at Washington." While we; have the reluctant acknowledgment wrung from the rebel organ that there is a conservative element of the North to which it looks with confidence for some unknown and undethere is deep malignity behind the ambiguity of its language. If it hopes for any liance with that conservative body, or expects any aid from it ln the overthrow of the government, instead of constitutional opposition through the agency of the ballotpnre, but he should be a disinfectant. All boxes and the improving healthy tone of public opinion, the Richmond organ is sadly mistaken. When it is recollected how persistingly the rebels have deprecated foreign assiston their having plenty of food, for hunger is a ance and how their vials of wrath have been opened against all who dared to confess any hopes of success through the good offices of any portion of the loyal States, we are at a loss to understand the wonderful change of tone in the Whig, and we are forced into an investigation of the causes of that change. The Whig shows no signs of penitence, but is still defiant; it has confessed over and again that European intervention is impossible, and yet that impossibility is gravely put first of the two means to save the cause of insurrection from destruction. Does it look for "foreign intervention" from any portion of the people of the United States, who have been so often declared alien enemies? If so, it much mistakes the feelings of the "conservative masses." Any hope founded on opposition to the en-Any hope founded on opposition to the enrolment of the national militia, or on the expectation that the States will be thrown into collision with the government at Washington, must be deceptive. Although there are differences of opinion as to the policy of conducting the war to crush the rebellion, there is hardly an exception to the universal determination that the campaign must be vigorously ation that the campaign must be vigorously prosecuted, and that every energy must be exerted to render effective the series of brilliant victories which have crowned the Union arms during the past two months. Fallacions, ln-standard erroll benear which are not founded on deed, are all hopes which are not founded on a return to dnty and on an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the laws. Despair has deprived the Insurgents of reason, if they ex- Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky: pect aid and comfort through the agency of the loval armies of the Union.

revolts or mobs at the North, or any lukewarmness in filling to their maximum strength But we have referred to the declarations of the Richmond Whig more especially to show the changed tone of sentiment ln the rebel capital, and to deduce from it the confident assurance that, through the darkness and emoke of war, the beaming rays of peace will soon burst forth, if we are true to ourselves and avoid those entanglements which spring more from an over anxiety to preserve old political organizations and party supremacy than from any disloyalty of feeling among us. The American people have been accustomed to fierce contests and bloodless revolutions elections, and the' same impulses which lent energy to such contests have been thrown into the civil war which is now raging around us. We are hardly able o realize the stupendous iniquity of those who, in order to preserve their party ascendaucy, have imperilled the very existence of the government, and we are therefore ant to look upon them more in the light of political opponents than as enemies in arms striking the peace of the people, the unity of the nation, and the vitality of the Constitution. We have been brothers so long that it seems impossible to regard them in any other light. We must have a sterner realization of the great work before

us. We are not engaged in any child's play, but we have before us the defence of a system of governmental policy which wise, prudent, triotic, and sagacious men believe to be the est that human wisdom, aided by divine instiration, has ever perfected. If we fail the nogress of civil and religious liberty will be retarded for centuries. If we succeed, our continent will again become the home of industry, art, science, and literature. Let us put away the ignoble thought that we are engaged in any contest for political supremacy, but let us realize that nation's hopes are involved in the pend-

ing contest, and that the destinies of millions

upon millions depend upon the issue of the

struggle. The noble language which Daniel

John Adams ought to be the universal rally- | stroy.

ing cry: "All that I have and all that I am, and all that we hope, in this life, I am now bere ready to stake upon it. Live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment. Independence now and INDEPENDENCE FOREVER! Let us recoho the sentiment, our country now and our Country Forever!

FATLL RENCOUNTRE AT LEBANON, KY .- We regret to learn that Col. B. J. Spalding, of the Thirty-seventh Kentncky, now organizing at Lebanon, killed Capt. Murphy, formerly of the Eighth Kentucky cavalry, now disbanded, at that place on last Monday night. We cannot glean any circumstances connected with the sad and fatal affair; hence it is impossible to attach blame to either of the parties. They were good friends prior to the event, not an unpleasant word, to the knowledge of the friends of either gentleman, even having passed between them. Col. Spalding was placed under arrest by the military authorities, and will probably be brought to this city.

of war were sent North yesterday from the Military Prison in this city. Their destination was Camp Chase, Ohio. Harney's argument in favor of the no ore money doctrine, like Harney himself at

SENT NORTH.-Seventy-five rebel prisoners

The ceremonies of the inauguration at Frankfort yesterday were opened by the subjoined tasteful and eloquent speech from Colonel John M. Harlan the Attorney-General

GEN. BRANLETTE: As the honored organ of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county—a loyal city and a loyal county—I welcome you to the Capital of the State, and tender you most cordially the hospitalities of this people. We congratulate you, sir, npon your elevation, by an unprecedented majority, to the distinguished position of Chief Macietrate of this Commonwealth. gistrate of this Commonwealth.

To be the Governor of Kentncky at any time has been esteemed an honor of which any citizen might well be proud. But to be the chosen leader of her people at this, the most critical period in all her history, is surely enough to fill the measure of any man's ambi-

history, for she occupies a central position in this great and powerful country, convulsed by the most stupendous and eventral civil war the world has yet known—a war involving, not merely the welfare and happiness of the Amer-ican people, but, in my judgment, the inter-ests of Christian civilization and free republi-can government.

It seems but yesterday, sir, when we were a united, contented, prosperous people, having, as we thought, common interests and a common destiny—all alike devoted to our country—all alike cherishing the glorious memories which cluster around its history. With grateful pride, we remembered the dangers passed and the sacrifices endured by our fathers, and, with the proudest delight, dwelt npon the rapid strides which this people were making to power and greatness. What do we now behold? The operation of causes which ow behold? The operation of causes which, unchecked, will extinguish utterly every acce of American nationality. Discord and ivisions have taken the place of union and harmony—dark forebodings the place of bright hopes--widespread desolation the place of teeming prosperity—the clangor of arms the place of universal peace. Unnatural hands have been laid upon the columns of the temple of cur liberties, and are threatening to drag them down upon our heads, crushing, in their fall, the last vestige of free republican government. In the presence of such tremendous issnes, Kentucky has acted her part wisely and nobly. She has been true to the memory of her illustrious dead. She has been true to her own high seese of honor and of right. She has pursued the even tenor of her way, regardless of the elamors of nitraists of either section, who, dif-ering npon all other questions, have vied with each other in heaping opprobrium upon the cause which her people deemed it their duty to pursue. Time has, however, vindicated the far-seeing wisdom of her public men and the unselfish patriotism of her people. Profoundly regretting the necessity which brought them into armed conflict with their brethren, they t regarded the preservation of the unity of is country as far above all ties of blood or terest; and, in their own good time, and in eir own chosen mode, they arrayed them-ves under the star-gemmed banner of constitutional liberty, and, upon the battle fields of this memorable revolution, have nobly attested their devotion to the government of their fathers. Her so'diers upon the battle-field, and her citizens, in all the peace-ul modes known to the laws of the land, ndicated to the world in unmistakable terms hat they intend, now and forever, to remain n the Union and under the National Constiution, the only bond of that Union. The regard the preservation of constitutional re-publican government as deeply, perhaps final-ly, staked upon the result of the struggle now progressing between the friends and the ene-nies of the American Union. To be called, sir, under such trying circumstances to preside over the affairs of this Commonwealth for the ensuing four years as the exponent of these easures and as the custodian, in a great easure, of the honor and rights of Kentucky. ould be deemed the highest possible evidence the esteem and confidence of your fellow-tizens. We recognize the magnitude and inizens. We recognize the magnitude and ifficulty of the trust to which the voice of the people has called you. But your clevated baracter as a citizen, jurist, statesman, and oldier gives us an undoubting confidence that cu will discharge the peculiariy responsible ties imposed upon you in a manner credita ble to yourself and answerable to the high ex-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR THOSE, BRAMLETTE.

In obedience to the will of the loyal citizens of Kentucky, expressed with unprecedented unanimity, at the recent elections, I am here this day, fixed by our Constitution, to take the oaths of office and enter upon the duties of Governor of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky.
In times of peace and prosperity, when the In times of peace and prosperity, when the duties and responsibilities of the Governor of Kentucky are comparatively light and easy, it would be a distinguished honor to be called by the sovereign will of the free, loyal, and enlightened citizens of my native State to the highest office in their gift. The honor is much magnified by the higher duties and graver responsibilities which are devolved by the dancers which threaten the perils which surround. gers which threaten, the perils which surround, the evils that afflict, and the sorrows which

gers which mesken, no peris which suffice, and the sorrows which oppress us at this time.

Profoundly impressed with the weighty responsibilities which I am called to assume, I shall enter upon my duties with an honest purpose, and an unfaltering will, to meet and discharge them to the utmost of my abilities.

With a firm reliance upon a gniding Providence, and an abiding confidence in the justice, integrity, and loyalty of the people of Kentucky, I shall look hopefully to the future, trusting to their charitable judgment upon my administration, as I shall seek to avoid the justice of their censure.

We are fallen upon evil and troublous times—when a great, free people have turned upon themselves, to make war upon a peace, a happiness, a prosperity, a liberty, such as never in any age or land crowned a people with blessings, and seek by violence to over-

with blessings, and seek by violence to over-throw their government, and darken the future to the hopes of man. Our future his-torian will drape in mourning the page on which is recorded the history of these years of But may not the rebel States be required to seemble conventions and so modify their conrebellion, calamity, and woe! The terrific warfare which continues to sweep over our beloved laud, filling its great heart with inexpressible anguish, as pang after pang, for the oved and lost, pierces the bosom of every some, should, by its community of wos, of suffering, and danger, draw our people more closely together, and evoke the nobler charities of our nature, to a concentrated and united effort to stay this tide of misery and flow of danger, by bringing to constitutional unity those who have departed from constitutional tional faith. A departue from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanen

government was constructed, by it posterity. Touched with superior in State tion of wisdom, they so framed our State tion of wisdom, they so framed our state secure the oband Federal Government as to secure the ob-jects of free government so perfectly that we were left nothing to do but to enjoy, or de-

The equal right of each and all to live in the peaceful enjoyment of "life, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness," is the great object and end of free government. These secured, man is free; this is liberty 1 Our fathers grasped the subject of constitutional liberty so thoroughly as to leave no excuse or mitigation for the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wide with the wickedness of any who might at a liberty so the wide with the wide w tion for the wickedness of any who might, at all its officers—State and Federal—as provided for in their constitution and laws, place the State in organized harmony with the govern-ment. Humanity and the cause of constituany time, attempt a forcible revolution of the government. So faultless in its structure, so comprehensive, and yet so minute in its safe-guards thrown around the liberties of the peoment. Humanity and the cause of constitutional liberty demands this course. Who shall
be punished, will be a question for the civil
tritunals to determine. To prevent crime is
the object of humane punishment; not to revenge wrong. Revenge finds no sanction in
the laws, and awskes no responsive throb in
the laws, and awskes no responsive throb in
the kosom of humanity. If the prodigal returns
let a nation rejoice! The nearest and dearest
relations of life have been rudely severed by
the rebellion. If return to duty by submission to the laws, with penitence for the past,
and amnesty judiciously proclaimed, has a guards thrown around the liberties of the peo-ple, cqnal rights and equal privileges were alike secured to every freeman. The rights, so secured, were entrusted to the custody and guardianship of the people, who were to en-joy. The rulers were to be servants, and the people the masters. And to insure against usurpation of power, or aggravation of wrongs, recurrent elections at short intervals of time, and an upright and enlightened judiciary, were ample safeguards. The mode of effect-ing any changes in the organic law, which ing any changes in the organic law, which experience might suggest, was fully provided. In the appointed manner the ruling power—the citizens—could alter, change, or modify, not only policies of legislation, but the organic law, through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, thus leaving no excuse for forcible revolution. and amnesty judiciously proclaimed, has a balm for our many wounds, let it be applied; let us be healed of this great woel When the rebellion is suppressed, and the national authority restored, we will have the same Constitution, the same government, the same nationality we had before our peace was

eame nationality we had before onr peace was broken, our presperity checked, and our security endangered by rebellion. We will have had a painful, but it may not be an unprofrable lesson. We will have learned to observe constitutional faith, and that to respect the rights of each other is essential to the peace and security of all. We shall have learned that "life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness" are the common right of all—each holding it by equal constitutional sencitiv; that this pertains as much to him who sleeps in cottage home as to him who dwells in palatial halls; that free government knows no distinctions in right, but assures all alike; that no consequence is given to one sperevolution.

In securing the peaceful enjoyment of property to the citizen, one subject of difficulty was presented to our fathers, which they wisely and securely adjusted. Some of the States recognized slaves as property; others did not; and it being a principle of universal law amongst civilized people, that wherever the laws recognized uncertaint a thing a the same law seeming the civilized people, that wherever the laws reccgnized property in a thing, the same law assured the owner in his right; but where the
law did not know any property in a
thing, no owner could assert any right;
it raised the question how to secure to the
owner of slave property equal protection in
its enjoyment with the owners of other property, without at the same time doing violence to the distinctive character of the
State governments not recognizing such
property. In States where slavery was recognized, the laws assured the right of the
owner; but in those States where property in
slaves was not recognized, no right of ownerchip could be known or asserted by law. This
is in the very nature of government. For the
non-slave States to recognize, by their laws,
property in slaves, so as to return them by law alike; that no consequence is given to one spe-cies of property above that of another; that all lives, and all consciences are equally pro-tected by free government. Kentuckians, we have suffered much. This rebellion has invaded the sanctities and disrupted the ties of the holiest and dearest relationships. It has pierced with anguish the throbbing hearts of our people. We have been invaded by hostile armies and harassed with rebel maranders. Our "life, liberty, property, and happiness" have been buffeted by rebellion. And, to fill our cup of bitterness, we have been misunderstood and distructed by people of other loyal States, and misconstrued by rebels at home and abroad. Because we insist upon the observance of what we regard as constitutional faith, and noon respect being had to personal and property rights, we have been held on the one hand to be of doubtfal loyalty, and claimed on the other as in sympathy with and ready to join the rebellion. Our recent elections, it is to be hoped, will forever put to rest and quiet this Kentuckians, we have suffered much. This non-slave States to recognize, by their laws, property in slaves, so as to return them by law to the owner, would necessarily subvert the very nature of their government, and make them slave States. To obviate this difficulty, which existed only in reference to this one species of property, and secure to the citizen owning slave property equal protection in his rights, and at the same time to preserve the distinctive character of each State government the return of furtilitys from wavies or distinctive character of each State government, the return of fugitives from service or labor, escaping from one State to another, was undertaken by the Federal Government and the guarantee given that no law of any State to which such fugitive might escape should discharge such fugitive from the labor or service which be owed. Thus the character and laws of each State were respected and preserved, and the rights of all the citizens of each State placed upon a footing of each state placed to the state of the state placed to the state of the state placed to the state of the s hoped, will forever put to rest and quiet this question. Kentucky has ever been, now is, and always will remain, loyal to the government of

ir fathers.
The loyalty of Kentneky does not rest upon attachment to, or dislike of any species of property; but is founded upon the immovable devotion of her people to the principles of constitutional liberty. each State placed upon a footing of equal se-curity. Thus the Federal Constitution, which created the Union, harmonized the equal se-curity of all in every right, with the unity of the Government and with the rights of the estitutional liberty. Kentucky cannot be shaken in her fidelity Kentucky cannot be shaken in her fidelity to the constitutional unity of our government. We "cherish a cordial, habitual, and Immovable attachment to it; accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as a palladlum of our liberties, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety." And while she retains respect for the memory and confidence in the virtue and wisdom of its founders, she will cling to that Constitution and that Union as the ouly place of safety and rest, on earth or amongst men, for her faith and hope of a free government. Some, becoming dissatisfied with this perected equality, have sought to destroy it, in riolation of constitutional faith. On the one and the abolitionist would destroy the right; on the other the secessionist would elevate

We will make no factious opposition; will

adopt no mode of opposition which can in any manner check or retard those charged with the administration of the Government in any legitimate effort to suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolt-

pling the energies of our Government, paralyz-ing its arm of just defence, and forwarding the aims of the rebellion.

The recent vote of Kentneky proclaims that

that whatever may be taken for use in wa

defence, but really an obstacle to success by mbittering the minds of the Southern peo-ple, and as it is hurtful to the interests and en-dangers the security of loyal men and humil-

ess experiment which can profit nothing,

less experiment which can profit nothing, while it endangers much, and caters only to the passions of the extreme abolitionist, who has no respect for the Constitution, and no love for the Union. But there is, beyond the present injury, a future difficulty and danger which it were well to consider.

The slaves so employed cannot be again remitted to bondage. What is to become of them? Shall they be turned loose, armed or unarmed, in the South? The wildest fanaticism must comprehend the fact, that such

cism must comprehend the fact, that such

on the other the secessionist would elevate slave property above every other interest and right. Each seeks to subordinate the Constitution to his extreme view. Each makes war upon the foundation theory of free government; and by the fanatical energy with which they have urged forward their extreme views, they have as length precipitated upon us the most terrific and heart-rending war of rebellion that ever shook the foundations of social being. Notwithstanding the conservagovernment.

But when measures are adopted to crush But when measures are adopted to crush the rebellion which we deem unwise or unjust, we will not approve, but will exercise our right to oppose and correct in a legitimate way. Because we furnish the means, we do not commit ourselves in favor ot the modes of applying them. It is our duty to supply the means; the duty of others to apply them. Those charged with the application are responsible for any misdirection or abuse of the social being. Notwithstanding the conserva-tive element North and South, those who on the one hand wish to keep constitutional faith and grant the equal security which the Constitution pledges, and those on the other, who ask nothing more, are overwhelmingly in the majority in both sections; yet, by some strange infatuation of evil, the few have involved the many in this horrific strife. Those charged with the application are responsible for any misdirection or abuse of the means. We are responsible for the means; they for the expenditure. We arm and equip the soldier, but do not approve when he planders or robs. We will not sanction acts violative of constitutional right, but we will not therefore neglect the use of every necessary means to protect and defend the constitution against rebel efforts to destroy it, merely because comebody does not understand or regard its provisions as we do. How shall the Constitution-abiding, Union-loving, conservative men, north and south, meet the issue presented by those who, on the

one hand, seek, by usurpation, to pervert the Constitution, to invade its sanctuaries, and overthrow its securities, and, on the other, to destroy the Constitution and the Union by forcible revolution. The one in political, the its provisions as we do.

The recent elections clearly and unmistakably define the popular will and public judgment of Kentucky. It is settled that other in warlike array.

We must meet them in the modes sanctioned hentucky will, with unwavering faith, and unswerving purpose, stand by and support the government in every effort to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Union. That for this purpose she will "devote the whole resources of our government to crush the present causeless and wicked rebellion, and restore the national authority over the resulted States" we must control legislation within just limits, and by the judiciary protect against the infliction of acts violative of the Constitution; and with the whole resources and military power of our government, we must crush the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted States. This is the pledge of contervatism; this we must do, or our government perishes, and with it the hope of free restore the national authority over the revolted States."

But whilst so devoting our whole resources to uphold and maintain the government against rebellion, the same devotion to constitutional liberty will equally impel her to oppose her will to all unconstitutional, all wicked, unwise, or hurtful measures of policy, which may be suggested or adopted in the prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, by the persuasions of argument, and the legitimate force of our constituted tribunals.

government forever! And donbtless many are sincere in their apprehensions, that crushing the rebellion will but open up the way to the destruction of that political equality of the States which has builded us up into a great mission upon the acceptance of the rebellious States destructive of their State rights and of their political equality. That there are men wicked cnough to do so there is as little room for deubt as there is to doubt that others are seeking to destroy the government by force. But the conservative men of the whole country have the strength and power, by unity of sction, to crush the one and defeat the evil cd States.

Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest of ject is, under pretence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of erip-

machinations of the other. To better assure the friends of constitutional government of our security against such dan-ger, a tew suggestive thoughts, by way of strengthening their confidence and assuring their faith and hopes, may not be amiss. It should be borne in mind that we have now and will have at the close of the rebellion, the idenrical constitution which the extremists seek to destroy—the one by innovation—the other by force. It cannot be altered except in the manner therein prescribed. The same facts exist in reference to each State—loyal and disloyal. Rebellion has not altered, or changed, or modified either the Federal or State constitutions. Nor has the rebellion destroyed the existence of the States as States of the Union. Their revolt only suspends the action of the civil anthority of the Federal government within the revolted districts, pending the revolt, and substitutes the military au-thority until their rebellion ceases, and they consent to accept the civil instead of the

onstruction is necessary. The governever. A revolted State has nothing, therefore, to do but to cease resistance to duty and law, and return to its fealty, organize under its Constitution, as it was before, and would be now but for the revolt, and thus place itself in harmony with the Federal government. Thus, all that was suspended, by revolt, will be restored to action.

stored to action.

But will not the dominant powers require terms other than these? Will they not require the revolted States, as condition precedent to a restoration of their relations, to adopt either immediate or gradual emancipa-tion? These are grave questions, and sugges-tive of a dangerous and wicked experiment We trust to plighted word and constitutions we trust to pignied word and constitutional faith as guaranty against such an issue. Nothing but disregard of honor and the principles of humanity can force such an issue, and we will not invite an evil by battling it into being. The afflictions pressing upon us claim our immediate efforts. When others come we shall meet them. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The States, by rebellion, did not lose their The States, by rebellion, did not lose their status as States in the Union. Their harmonious and peaceful relations only were disturbed. By rebellion they invoked the military to supersede the civil rule during the time of rebellion. Revolt did not disorganize and remit them to a territorial status, for resolution attempted, but failing, is no revolution—rothing, is changed everything remain. It nothing is changed, everything remains. It is the successful attempt which resolutionizes, changes, destroys. It follows, therefore, that no terms can be demanded except to submit to the Constitution and laws as they are. To demand anything more would be to change sides with the rebellion—to make war noon the Constitution at the moment the rebels be-came willing to submit to it.

ssemble conventions and so modify their constitutions as to meet these demends? No such convention can be called, to have any legal power, until after the State is organized under the Constitution, and makes the call pursuant to the mode fixed in the Constitution. When organized so as to be in position to call a convention, it will be in harmony with its Federal relations, being all the time in and of the Union, and a sovereign State of the Union; and no power or party would dare to attempt to lay terms in violation of Federal and State rights. To require such a convention would te an admission of the right; to admit the right of such convention would be to concede the right of scession, and thus vindicate the right claimed by rebellion.

It is because we deny the power of such conventions, either to bind or loose, and regard their acts as nullities, that we claim the revolted States as still of us—bound to us by Constitutional obligation—and, therefore, we

constitutional obligation—and, therefore, we are enforcing the observance of duty. We cannot, without ourselves becoming rehels to the Constitution, deny the return of a State to its peaceful relations to the government,

provided for, at what charge and at whose expense? Surely these questions of grave consideration and dangerous issue should be thoroughly explored, and well matured, before employing a force which can add nothing to our defence, but retards success, and which remits to the future the necessity of adjusting those questions of difficult settlement and dangerous issue. But for this, as well as other evils resulting from rebellion, we will look to the constitutional remedies. We will appeal to the public judgment as the corrective; and will devote the whole powers of our government to crush the rebellion—which is the parent evil, the occasion and cause of all—and restore the national authority over all the revolted States. To remedy the evils to which this rebellion has subjected as, we should look first to the preservation of the life of the government; that being saved, the Constitution will soon heal all minor injuries by virtue of its own inherent vigor. We should avoid all the blows we can, but not expose the life of our government by pausing in the heat and thick of the combat to look upon and narse a slight bruise or trivial wound. We cannot too strongly condemn the factious opposition of those who assail, not to correct, but for the purpose of weakening the loyalty of the citizen and fettering the movements of the government. We condemn as treasonable the afforts of those who attempt to organize, under pretence of opposition to obnoxious war measures, a party whose real purpose is not to correct the evils complained of, but use them as a pretence for withholding the necessary supplies and aid for our defence, and thus aid and ascist the rebellion.

Much of this form of treasonable opposition provided for, at what charge and at whose ex-

plies and aid for our defence, and thus aid and assist the rebellion.

Much of this form of treasonable opposition is attempted under a clamor for free speech and free press. It is the freed of the press, as well as of action, must remain unabridged so long as our government exists in its present form. But freedom and licease are very different and repugnant. Free speech is not a licensed tongue. A licentious is not a free press! To do, to say, to write, to print, what we have a right to do, to say, to write, or print, is the freedom for which we should contend. We should not be free to do what we have no right to do. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit munder, but we have no right to do so. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit treason, to speak or print treasonable and seditious speeches in time of rebellion, but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen to punsish us for such shares of liberty as the state of t but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen to punish us for such abuses of liberty, or restrain us when reasonable grounds exist to believe we have been guilty or are about to commit such acts to the danger of public or private security. Some are more hurtful in speech than action. Some will encourage and promote treason, without the conrage to act it out themselves, and, when seized and placed under just restraint, they clamor for the "sacred right of free speech and free press." Let him who does or says or prints what he has no right to do, to the injury of others or the public, be held responsible for such acts. To have it otherwise would be to make licentacussness the definition of liberty. The tongue and the press, like man, should be free, but not law-less. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and axil bairs as the free them them. vrong. Good and evil being amenable for acting wrong. Good and evil being set before them —and they free to choose—but must gather the fruits of that choice.

Much is said about military arrests, as ar-

bitrary and unconstitutional. Much of this clamor is gotten up by those who are not only ignorant of constitutional powers and duties, but whose real purpose is to destroy, not to sustain the Constitution. The Constitution not to sustain the Constitution. The Constitution is always the same, though the powers
and duties of the various departments and
tribunals of government are very different
and various. The rule which controls the
action of civil departments is often very different from the rule which governs military
action. The judiciary look to the statutes
and judicial precedent for rules of decision.
The military to the articles of war and the
usages of civilized nations to settle beligarant. The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle beliggerent rights. The one may do what the other may not do and yet each be strictly within the limits of duty and right. The abase of power is not an abrogation of its rightful exercise. We should, therefore, only correct the abuse, without restricting the power. The civil authorities rule by force of reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military powers which rule by physical force. Each has its appropriate rules—the one just as Constitutional as the other, but very different. Until the rebellion dismisses its appeal, and concents to the civil rule, the law must be expounded by the rules of the power to which they have appealed. The power to suppress a rebellion is limited only by the stantace of the country, where it exists, and by the usages of civil will take the place of the military, and indicial precedent will again become the rule of interpretation. Those who appeal from the civil to the military anthorities, are great simpletons if they expect the argument of the bayonet to be constructed upon judicial precedent.

Kentuckians, we must not overlook our own dangers nor neglect to provide for them. We have been overrun by invading armies and marauding bands of querillas, and are still likely to have them to harass us. With a proper and thorough organisation of our enrolled and volunteer militis, this could not long continue. We should thoroughly organize, and should revive the spirit of our accient defence, which characterized our fathers and gave to their homes protection against a not more savage foe. We should be prepared to meet our enemies and invaders as Kentuckians should ever do, with a devoted loyally, an unfaitring courage, and patriotic determination; "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable gravea." Our homes must be protected; we can do it if we will. Let us will it, and do it.

and do it. In the midst of the dire calamities forced upon us by the rebellion, we should not permit the present troubles to make us forget our obligations and duties to the future. The edmit the present trounes to make us forget our obligations and duties to the future. The ednocation of our youth must be provided for. Our common schools should be cherished with earnest colicitude. We must feed the mind of our coming youth; and, whilst we transmit to them an undiminished and an unbroken heritage of freedom, we should see that they be fitted to receive and pass it down not impoverished, but enriched, to their successors. Our Jacksons, our Clays, our Websters have passed away, leaving us the light of their example, the wisdom of their counsel, the treasures of their fame, as part of our beritage. And last, though not least, he of the aage counsel, and of the eloquent tongue; the mould of masly chivalry, the type and embodiment of a pure and lofty patriotism; that perfect model of a Kentuckian, John J. Cristenden, has been gathered to his fathers, and Kentucky is left louely and in tears! To our common schools we must look as the nursery of men to fill their places and prolong their fame. she will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert; and with equal emphasis that she will not fraternize with those who would pervert our just defence into a fanatical war upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of the Southern States. But firmly and immovably poised apon her own just, loyal, and proud constitutional centre, Kentucky will maintain the right, and support the Constitution of the Union hy all the powers and modes sanctioned by the wisdom of a humane experience and a just and legal warfare. "Men and money" to crush the rebellion; votes and argument to correct legislative, or executive policy, when arroneous. This is the proclaimed and deliberate will of Kentucky. This is her right and duty. She will maintain her right, and do her duty.

We affiliate with the loyal men North and South, whose object and policy is to preserve

me.
The improvement of our country by using ree improvement of our constraint by using every available means; the encouragement of agriculture and promotion of mechanic arta, by affording every facility and practicable aid, are duties which devolve upon the statesman, and claim the attention of every lover of his

We affiliate with the loyal men North and South, whose objects and policy is to PRESERVE the UNION and the CONSTITUTION, unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the government as they were before the rebellion.

It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentneky desires; but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon constitutional basis. country.

Our public charities should not languish for want of support, but be expanded with the growth of our means, to the full measure of a

Kentucky hails with satisfaction the demonstration of conservative sentiment, manifested by the recent elections of many of her sister States, and looks to the co-operation of conservative men as the hope of a vigorous and wise procecution of our defensive war, and an henorable and just settlement of reace. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that we have a decided objection to organizing and arming negro regiments. Our objection is not to the power, for it is admitted that whatever may be taken for use in war. growth of our means, to the full measure of a wire and humane philanthropy.

To the self-sacrificing and gallant soldiers, who brave the hardships, and confront the dangers of the battle-field to preserve our government and perpetuate the blessings of liberty, we speak words of theer and encouragement. "Men and money" shall mustain you in your noble work of patriotism. Grateful bearts shall pour their richest treasures of thankfulness upon you while living, and ful hearts shall pour their richest treasures of thankfulness upon you while living, and, should you fall in discharge of duty, will cherich your heroism as part of our country's treasure and give life to your memory in onr grateful hearts. Your names and devoted sacrifices will be linked in imperishable fame with that of your elder brother, the brave and gallant Nelson, whose prompt and timely aid saved Kentucky—his native State—from the desolations of rebellion. His great heart embraced the cause of liberty; his broad intellect comprehended the vastness of the issue to humanity, and his mighty soul swelled with the pulsations of phrest patriotism. He now sleeps in his chosen place of rest—at Camp Dick Robinson—in those fields where his sagacious patriotism first devoted Kentucky to duty and to salvation. The heart of the soldier and the patriot will pay to him and our noble dead the homage of a grateful remembrance, and will impre their names in the soul of memory. rebels, but from regard to the self-respect and the Interests of loyal men. Our objection is, that the arming of negroes humiliates the just pride of loyal men and injuriously affects their interests. The loyal man is as much injured by the arming of negroes as the disloyal man. The injury is indiscriminate. It encourages and promotes insubordination amongst the slaves of loyal owners, depreciates their property, and endangers their security. The war should be against the rebel, not upon the loyal men. This is the white man's government; he is abundantly able to defend it. There are plenty of loyal white men to defend the government and suppress the rebellion; let them do it. As such forces are unnecessary to our defence, but really an obstacle to success by he homage of a grateful remembrance, and ill inurn their names in the soul of memory! The wife and children, the widow and oriates their just pride, without any compensa-ting benefit, it should be abandoned.

The loyal interests of the country should not be endangered or sacrificed, and its just pride be broken by an uncalled for and need-

bein set in battle array. They must therefore either be carried to some of the Northern States, or colonized elsewhere. What Northern States is ready and open to receive them? We apprehend that no home can there be found for them. Where then shall they be sent, how

We understand that Governor Bramlette has selected Ephraim L. Vauwinkle, Req., of Pulaski, as Secretary of State, Lientenant-Colonel John Boyle, of the Kentucky Volunteers, as Adjutant General, and S. G. Sudduth, Esq., of Adair, as Quartermaster

General. The selections are excellent ones. Mr. Vanwinkle was a Bell and Everett Elec tor on the part of the State at large in the last Presidential canvass, and is one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most eloquent advocates in Kentucky. He is undonbtedly among the foremost men of the State. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle is a man of first-rate capacity, of fine acquirements, and of considerable experience in the business of the department at whose head he is placed. He will unquestionably make a capital Adjutant General. He is indeed full of the richest promise of every noble kind. Mr. Sudduth is a man of marked business talent and of undrooping energy. His abilities and his tastes combine to qualify him eminently for the office to which he is

We congratulate Governor Bramlette on the success with which he has constituted his official family. He has successfully taken the first step toward a successful administration of the government. We do not doubt that he will as successfully take every subsequent step. We have the most unwavering confidence that

Yesterday Ex-Governor Robinson was recorted by a numerous committee of distin. guished citizens to his beautiful home in the county of Scott. The graceful and heartfelt compliment was nobly deserved.

Governor Robinson both as a man and as a statesman is worthy of the brightest honor that Kentuckians can bestow. tration of the government of the Common wealth during the most critical period of our struggle with the rebellion has been marked hroughout with singular fidelity and has been prowned with eminent success. It is not indeed too much to say, that, everything being considered, his administration has been crown ed with unequalled success. Assuming the Executive office under circumstances that were unparalleled in the past and that will probably remain unparalleled in all time to come, he has performed the exceedingly complex and embarrassing duties of the position with a lofty singleness of purpose, with a force and sobriety of judgment, and with a gener Commonwealth and to the welfare of the Republic, that not only have commanded the hearty approval of the people, but have silenced the voice of faction. He in the discharge of his high trust has so acquitted himself that even calumny is hushed. Not "the gracious Duncan" was more "clear in his great office." Among all the glorious sons whom Kentucky cherishes as her ornaments there is not one more glorious or more cherished than James F. Robinson. He retires from the Capital to his home, and from the turmoil of official life to the quiet pursui of the profession of which he is the pride, attended by the love and admiration of the whole people. We congratulate him on his

proud and happy fortune. Yet we rejoice to know that Governor Rob inson's connection with public life is not severed altogether. He is still a Senator of the Commonwealth, his senatorial term being not more than half expired. His invaluable services to the public cause will thus be renewed on a stage hardly less responsible though far less distracting than the one from which he has just retired

laden with honor's spoils On this aspect of his fortune we most earnestly congratulate the public.

Our city in its business relations he been seriously affected by the war, and although we are beginning to recover something of our former position, it will require great care and prudence to prevent many o the evils under which we have labored from becoming permanent. It was foreseen by those who looked into the future condition of Louisville, when the rebellion broke out that restrictions would necessarily be imposed upon our trade, and that vexatious delays must be the natural result of the potent demands of military necessity. To mitigate, correct, and avert these things as far as poss ble, a charter was obtained from the Legisla ture for a Roard of Trade, but despite the laborious exertions of a few individuals, its organization was protracted, its officers discouraged, and finally its meetings were alto gether discontinued. During the past spring, however at the earnest solicitation of various interests, mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical, a call was made upon our business men to reorganize the Board, or rather to at tempt to complete the delayed organization. No one but those who were concerned in this movement can realize the perplexities, anxieties, and hindrances which were attendant upon it. Men had crept into business here who were devoid of loyalty and of mercantile honor, and were using the most strenuous exertions to circumvent the regulations of the Treasury for preventing trade with insurrectionary districts-in fact, were carrying on a contraband business, and under the pretext of supplying the domestic and necessary wants of citizens on our border. A Board of Trade to be efficient for good must possess the confidence of the government as well as of the community. To secure this, it was determined to make an affirmation of loyalty a prerequisite of membership, and the constitution of the association was altered to carry out this determination-This was not accomplished without a struggle which it was at one time thought might totally disband the Board, for several of its most zealous friends refused to submit to any such test, although they were almost daily In the habit of taking such oaths as were requisite to obtain permits for shipping goods. Under such discouragements, the members, who felt the importance of having a record of loyalty to enable them to present grievances to the onstituted authorities with a probability of having them removed, redoubled their exer tions to form a Board of Trade, and their success has been truly gratifying, as it now numbers about two hundred individuals and firms, and is constantly receiving accessions.

our citizens on the policy of the test affirmation has of course weakened the resources of the Board and made it incumbent on a portion of the community to become the custo dians of the interests of the entire business of the city, and, to some extent, of the whole State, as naturally dependent upon the city. This responsibility was a grave one, and to it, with all proper precautions, it has thus far been their policy to confine their action strictly as a Board of Trade, working through standing and special committees with great industry and the most encouraging effect. Some mem bers think that the general interests could be best subserved by extending the sphere of the operations of the Board of Trade to the estabment of a Daily Exchange, a project contemplated in the original design of the Association and delayed only on account of the disarrangementa of business and the large additional expense it would entail. There can be no doubt that the daily intercourse on a "rialto, the place where merchants most do congregate," would be highly advantageous at all times when the stream of business flows unrestricted and is not dammed by civil dissension or impeded by the necessarily stringent rules to guard improper intercourse with the rebels. But there can be no modification of these rules, or no removal of restrictions which is not accomplished by committees even if the Board of Trade held its meetings in permanence. The question of a Daily Exchange therefore resolves itself lato one of mere expediency, as its establishment would not facilitate the operations of the Board. As the question was discussed at the last meet ing of the Board, and will be resumed at an adjourned meeting next Tuesday evening and doubtless definitely settled, we have the rebels.

The unfortunate division of sentiment amon

deemed it proper to make these comments on the inner workings of the Board of Trade, and to express our opinion of the present inutility of a Daily Exchange. There is not ousiness enough concentrated in our city, and rates are so dependent upon contingencies be yond the ordinary laws of trade, that satis. factory quotations could not be obtained by telegraph, while the operations on 'Change would be too meagre to keep up an interest in the attendance upon them. Let us during the fall and winter operate through the committees of the Board of Trade, and, that the value of these operations may be fully understood, we will take an early opportunity of showing what they have done valuable and practical. In the spring, if our business channels are all restored, we can then establish a Daily Exchange which will be creditable to our city, useful to our business men, and attractive to all strangers visiting Louisville. In the mean

There is every reason to believe tha the growth of sound principles and of healthful sentiments among the people is increasing daily with a very cheering rapidity. From all directions we receive gratifying assurances of the increase of true conservative sentiment, and the desire and determination of the people to sustain the Union and the Constitution. The slanders which political opponents hurl at the conservative majority in the country are falling harmlessly to the ground, and the truth is gaining power everywhere.

time, let us hug the golden maxim-

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.

There are certain conservative principles which are so manifestly true that they ought not to require any repetition. But they cannot be too often repeated in times like the present, when among the men who make the loudest protestations of loyalty are found so many secret enemies of the country.

The constitution must be sustained, sup ported, defended as the supreme law of the land. The specious doctrine that an enemy of his country has forfeited a right to claim the protection of its constitution is a heresy to be everywhere put down. The murderet may claim all the protection of the law he has outraged and violated. The lynch-law doctrine that a man who is notoriously guilty of a crime may be hung without conviction is no law for us. Onr own lives and property are dependent on enforcing always and everywhere the right of the criminal, the murderer the parricide, the traitor, to all those formal protections which the constitution throws ound the accused, whether innocent or guilty. Abandon this principle, and we have mob law. Deny enemies of their country any rights under the constitution, and you at once encourage the violence of majorities, and abolitionists here and conservatives there would be adjudged traitors by the mob, and hnng in spite of protestations of lovalty. In defending the constitution, conservative

men keep practically before them the support constitutional officers. The worst possible fate that could befall the country would be a break in the constitutional succession of Presidents. The most dangerous plot in the North was that plot devised by radical men in New York to supersede Mr. Lincoln, which progressed much further than men may imagine. Its history will perhaps come out before long. Mr. Lincoln is the constitutional President, and will remain so, if he lives, till the 4th of March, 1865. He is recognized as such by every loyal American, and no conservative man will have any connection with leagues, plots, conspiracies, or plans for revolutionary purposes looking to a break in the succession of American Presidents. We trust the day of such ideas is over. The insanity of radicalism alone could seriously look on such positions with favor.

The maintenance of the supremacy of law everywhere is another conservative principle. We ignore the so-called higher-law doctrine We deny the right of every man to erect his onscience into a law higher than the law of his country. That doctrine is not to be pleaded on the one hand to justify resistance to govrnment and its deman nds nor on the other hand to justify mobs and popular violence neminally in the interest of the government, No illegal act can be in the interest of government.

These are all general principles, but they have practical value. If the people adhere to them, we shall sustain the government of the United States through its present troubles, and the future prosperity will be greater than all that is in the past.

Now, we want to know when the time coming for putting a stop to the startling usurpations of the President, and these unconstitutional acts of Congress? When will Bramlette & Co. undertake that task?

Lou. Democrat.

The time for trying to put a stop to these misdeeds came with the misdeeds themselves. and has been ever since diligently improved in every legitimate mode by the Union men of Kentucky, as it will continue to be until the effort shall prove effectual. "But whilst so devoting our whole resources to unhold and maintain the government sgainst rebellion." says Governor Bramlette in his inaugural address, "the same devotion to constitutional liberty will equally impel her to oppose her will to all unconstitutional, all wicked, unwice, or hurtful measures or policies which may be suggested or adopted in the prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, by the persuasions of argument, and the legitimate force of our constituted tribunals "

We can assure our neighbor that the Union men of Kentucky have already undertaken the "task" to which he refers, and that with the wire and hearty co-operation of the conservatives of the North the "task" will ere long be triumphantly finished. The time, as we have said, is coeval with the misdeeds to be corrected, but it will come in an especial manner with the coming national election, when the Union men of Kentucky, battling by the side of the conservatives of the North, will in an especial manner put forth their energies against the crimes and follies of the party now in power. And we hope that our neighbor will then stand with the Union men of Kentucky shoulder to shoulder as he has stood be

We have spoken elsewhere of the suc cess of Governor Robinson's administration-In this relation it would be quite unjust not to recognize the fact that Governor Robinson's associates in the administration were men of signal energy and ability. Governor Robinon had a very strong Cabinet. Mr. D. C. Wickliffe, the Secretary of State, is well known as one of the ablest and most experienced politicians in the State: General John W. Finnell, the Adjutant General, confessedly has no superior amongst us as a man of affairs; and General James F. Robinson, Jr., the Quartermaster General, evinced in the conduct of his department the highest order of vigor, aptitude, and fidelity. These accomlished and efficient officers of course share liberally in the honors won by the administration. We know that in fact Governor Robinson accords them a much larger share than their modesty will permit them to ac-

PRISONERS ARRIVED .- Seventy-five rebel prisoners arrived upon the Nashville train last night. They were incarcerated in the Milltary Prison in this city. We unlerstand that a portion of them will be released here on oath and hond, and the balance will be forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio.

General Burnside made a speech at Lexing-ton, Ky., two or three days ago, in which he lectared his opinion that Kentucky was a nore loyal State than Obio or Indiana. This s, we doubt not, in the main true.

Indianapolis Gazette. In the main true? It is of course either

wholly true or wholly false. " In a divorce case on the docket for trial at the next term of the Superior Court at Wor-cester, both parties are deceased.

Boston Post.

They realized the full perfection of love, for "in death they were not divided."

No reply has yet been received by the Federal Government to its protest against the fitting out ln Great Britain of war vessels for

FRIDAY, SEPT, 4, 1863.

Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Republican nass meeting at the Capital of Illinois will be found in our telegraphic columns. The letter falls deplorably short of the requirements of the hour, as such requirements are understood hy an overwhelming majority of the loval people of the Union. Let those who would know exactly how far short it falls compare it with the inaugural address of Governor Bramlette. The letter throughout is singularly characteristic. It is uncommonly rich in all the peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln's character and intellect. It smacks very strongly of the entire man. Yet we are not without hope that the letter will effect at least one good result. It can do nothing for the cause of the Union in the South, but it can hardly fail to do something for that sacred cause in the North by promoting the triumph of conservatism in the national election that draws nigh. It is a very good letter to be written by a Presidential candidate who deserves to be severely defeated.

The public attention will be attracted by Gen. Gilmore's letter to Gen. Beauregard given in our despatches. Gen. G. shows that e was strictly right in the proceedings complained of by Beauregard, and it appears, from his letter, that, not satisfied with merely being right, he is determined to take from his enemy even the poor pretext for the retaliation threatened by the little Gascon.

In a day or two we shall hear more about the Greek fire. Surely Gen. Gilmore onght to be able, by means of that combustible and his solid balls, to destroy Charleston in short

Though Wagner may have been passed and Sumpter destroyed or silenced, we don't expect Gilmore and Dahlgren can at present demolish Charleston except by their long guns. The defences that remain to be overcome before a near approach can be made to the harbor are numerous and tremendous.

The continued discharge of rebel pris-

oners, and especially of those who have been engaged in Morgan's raids or attached to guerilla parties, causes us to be overwhelmed with complaining communications from loyal citizens resident in every part of the State. The practice is severely and justly deprecated, for gives a feeling of insecurity and Is disraging to those who have fought and suffered to drive the scoundrels from the State. There is no honor or faith among them, and with rare exceptions they will violate all their oaths the first convenient opportunity. When they reach home they are petted, and ovations are offered to them; they are insolent in their conduct and defiant and supercilious in their conversation. Unless they commit an overt act, they are under the protection of the national honor, but they will not hesitate to impart all necessary information to their rebel friends, and there is not a Union officer at home in our State, resting from his labors or recuperating from his prostration or wounds, who is not liable any night to be seized in his bed, through their connivance, and hurried off to a loathsome Confederate prison. A distinguished Federal commander expresses the very general sentiment when he tells us it would be far better to send all this class of prisoners unconditionally beyond our lines, that they may come back openly with arms in their hands, rather than to suffer them to brood here at home, hatch treason, and be preparing at any favorable moment to join a band to plunder banks, despoil villages, or commit highway robbery and murder. It may appear inhuman to refuse the petition of friends and relatives who importune our military authorities to grant releases, but the whole history of these lischarges reveals the sad experience that not one men in one hundred who has returned from the Southern army and taken the oath of allegiance has adhered to it ln its honest spirit. They took the oath before they went away; they have repeated the oath time and ain to subserve their purposes; and they will continue to swear just as long as our authorities are simple enough to be hamboozled by them. The lists of prisoners confined at Camp Chase have been sent to various counties in Kentucky, and it is always found that more than half of them had previously taken the oath and given bond. There is no extenuation for this mistaken

lenity. It is not the way either to encourage or reward the devoted loyalty of Kentucky; her farmers have lost two-thirds of their horses; their entire forage has been destroyed; her merchants have been robbed; her citizens killed and her women insulted. It has cost her millions upon millions to adhere steadfastly to the Union; she has given nearly onehalf of her voting population to the Union arms; she is responding nobly to the last call for more troops; and she has a right to demand that these rebels should be kept away from her borders when her sons leave their families defenceless to fight for the integrity of the Union. Are men who have aided t burn our towns, to destroy our county records, and to entail endless lawsuits upon posterity. the fit recipients of lenient treatment? If such execrable crimes were committed in reaceful times they would be severely pun ished, and retribution would follow quickly but, when they are rendered doubly flagrant hy being accompanied by acts of insurrection against the government, there seems to be not merely immunity from punishment, but the rogues are actually protected. Among Mor gan's men are those who burned bridges to endanger the lives of innocent travellers; shall they be permitted to return? Shall those whose hearts are festering with their rotten promises bring the stench to our dwellings? There is no purifying influence in an oath of allegiance to burn out their venom and ma lignity. And it is everywhere observable that those rebels who have manly honor about them never apply for release; the appli cations come from the very dregs of the Confederate camps and the lowest of the guerilla gangs, who want to be at large again to renew their deeds of infamy. We are the advocates of mercy; we are so from natural impulse, and because we are told to forgive those who trespass against us as we hope to have our own trespasses forgiven; but it is a mistaken leniency to permit these men to come back among us; many of them were drunken, cowardly dogs before they went, and society was happily relieved of them, and some of them were delivered from onr jails by the guerillas, where they were under confinement for marder. In the name then, of all that Kentucky has sacrificed and suffered; ln the name of the noble men we have given to the Union armies: in the name

protest against the return of any of the men aptured with Morgan or any of the guerilla How the North Carolina Pulse Beats .-The following incident affords another striking illustration of the temper of the people of North Carolina: On the 8th a vessel ran the blockade at Cape Fear river. The Colonel in command of a part of the rebel forces detained the vessel at what he called the Quarantine. The people of Wilmington demanded of the Colonel to surrender the cargo to them. He imperiously refused. They called upon Gov. Vance, who finally got on a stall in the market-house and addressed them. He said they should be protected. The Governor made formal demand of Gen. Whiting to deliver the vessel to him at the Wilmington wharf, The General hesitated, the people became infuriated, and finally Gen. Whiting, to appeare them, acceded to the demand of the Governor After this the people demanded the removal of the Colonel. This was also granted. Clearly, the pulse of North Carolina begins to beat with a healthy tone.

of insulted women and families beggared by

these scoundrels in their various ralds; in the

name of true mercy and of stern justice, we

Since the establishment of a bureau for the apprehension of deserters, and the prompt and severe punishment to be inflicted, desertion has decreased 75 per cent. - In June 4,000 deserters and in July 6,000 deserters were arrested.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICH MOND .- A correspondent in Washington fur nishes us with the following interesting and

important news from Dixie. He says: A gentleman, whose name is withheld be ause of trouble likely to result to relatives, has arrived here from Richmond, where he has resided the greater part of his life, though a native of Baltimore. He is truthful and intelligent, and his statements are entitled to full reliance, for he makes no pretentions to tell what the rebels are doing or are about to do regarding all such stories as mere speculation, negatived almost always by the secrecy with which the rebels conduct everything. All that came under his personal observation is of interest.

He escaped, after perilous undertakings to evade the wholesale conscription now going on. Men, he says, are now taken wherev they may be found by the provost guard, and, unless well known, are not given a day in which to arrange their affairs. None escape, no substitutes being allowed. Those who are lame, or have lost a limb, are seized with the rich and poor alike, and sent to do some duty not purely military, so that an able-bodied man can be spared from that sphere. Nothing, he adds, could be more un; opular, even if the late Federal victories had not covered the South with gloom, than this universal conscription.

It is creating a widespread dissatisfaction that must eventually lead to a feeling everywhere like that throughout North Carolina. Of the existence of a Union sentiment even in Richmond, he is quite confident, and mentions the name of several, who, like himself, have been looked on with suspicion. The utter worthlessness of Confederate scrip is causing a vast deal of distrust, the market being constantly flooded, by the fact that it is all affoat n efforts to convert it into real estate, &c.

Captains Sawyer and Flynn have not been executed, and it is now thought that they will not be He states that John Minor Rotts is on his farm pear where Lee's army is at present, but has never taken the oath of allegisnce to the rebels. The defences around Richmond have been very much strengthened

during the past year. The assertion of the Richmond Enquirer that the retaliation threatened by Beauregard, if Gen. Gilmore persists in bombarding Charleston, will be to place Union prisoners as conspicuous targets for the shells, is too monstrous for credence. The rebels have never hesitated to violate all the rules of civilized warfare; early in the war they raised negro regiments and offered great inducements to have them filled: they have employ ed savages of Indian birth, and worse than savages from the ruffianism of Texas: they have misused prisoners most brutally, treating non-combatants with the same rigor as those taken in arms for the Union cause; and they have used torpedoes, poisoned balls, and all the hellish devices which the spirit of Ate ever devised; but the bare idea of exposing prisoners as a shield for their own protection, seems too revolting to have been engendered even in the foul brain of this accursed rebellion. seems to be the darling object the rebels in their desperation to make the contest abhorrent to humanity. and so to arouse all the malignant passions ef cuman nature that the belligerents may be ransformed to fiends, and thus induce the inerposition of "the civilized world in the in erests of humanity." But in this they will fail. The Government of the United States will take every proper means to protect its soldiers, and its strong arm can be stretched far enough and effectively enough to afford them protection even when confined in rebei prisons. The Confederates have dared much They have tempted high heaven by their iniquities, their perfidy, and their cruelties; but they dare not do a deed which would call upon them the execration of the world, and go far toward shutting forever all the avenues to tions of the Union. We look, therefore, upon | each other. laration of the Enquirer as an id not have excited our notice were it not that its very impudence ruffled our temper at first.

We published, yesterday, a letter of the Hon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in relation to the rebel currency. He gives a deplorable picture of the Confederate finances. He shows that the Confederacy cannot live. He suggests no remedy for the awful evils existing in the South. He points out the horrid condition of things as if merely to taunt and torture the rebel authorities and the rebel people. And yet he was the master-spirit of Georgia seces sion. He exerted a greater influence in taking that State out of the Union than any other man. Upon that occasion he and Mr. Stephens, for the first time in their lives, were opposed to each other. Stephens spoke eloquently against rebellion, and Toombs threatened to make the State too hot for him. Now when one, who played the part in the rebellion that Toombs did, desponds as Toombs does, the rebellion's last hour would seem to

be at hand. And the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., the immediate organ of Jeff Davis, cries out plaintively in reference to the depreciation of Jeff Davis's promises, which have smelt of repudiation from the commencement, and are now a stench in the financial nostrils of all ebeldom, being worth rather less than comnon wall-paper, because that comes in whole

sheets. Says the Enquirer: "Stop the press. Mr. Memminger's printing press, we mean. That press is grinding the life out of us, turning out reams, tons of printed paper by way of money. Every turn of the horrible engine is raising the market price of everything we eat, drink, and wear at present, and for the future is laying up an additional load of debt to crush us with taxes-us and our children unto the third and fourth generation. The more money that dreadful instrument pours out upon us the less money we have. We shall be beggared at last by our enormous sums of money, and buried under mountains of Daper."

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY .- As some diversity of opinion exists as to the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Frankfort Commonwealth calls to recollection the following act, which may be found in the second volume of Stanton's Revised Statutes, page 122: AN ACT to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereaf-ter the stated biennial meetings of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Keutncky shall commence on the first Monday of De Approved March 10, 1856.

At the May called session of 1861, the following act was passed, which applied only to the meeting of the General Assembly for 1861: CHAPTER 55.

AN ACT to change the time appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly.

Whereas, in the present unsettled condition

Whereas, in the present unsettled condition of the country, it is important that the next General Assembly, nearly all the members of which will be fresh from the people, should convene at as early a day as practicable after the August election; therefore, § 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the General Assembly, which, under the Constitution, is to meet in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall convene on the first Monday in September next.

Approved May 24, 1861.

There was an attempt made at the last session of the Legislature to change the time of meeting, as fixed in the act of March 10, 1856 -from the first Monday to the last day of December, which failed. The time, therefore, for the regular biennial meeting of the General Assembly, will be the first Monday in De-

It is stated that full two-thirds of Pemberton's late Vicksburg army are now serving under Hardee. Yet not a man of them has been exchanged. If they are in the rebel military service our Generals and our Government ought certainly to know the fact. righted.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863

Military events do not seem to h made very rapid progress during the last ' w days, but there can be little or no doubt hat the general condition of affairs will within a short period be exceedingly altered. General Steele and Gen. Price, each in command of an army of probably thirty or thirty-five thousand men, are reported very near each other in Arkansas, both of them intent npon a genera and decisive engagement. Gen. Price and his men are a foe not to be lightly regarded, but we have all confidence in Gen. Steele and his army. We do not believe that the latter can be conquered or successfully resisted by any force that can be brought against them in that section. Of course a complete victory of Steele, a victory like those we read of in European wars, a victory involving the complete rout and dispersion of the rehel troops, would leave the whole of Arkansas and Texas to our andisputed and unresisted control. would be an event of great moment in its bearings upon the rebellion.

In Tennessee, matters are evidently hastening to a crisis. Gen. Rosecrans is marching on Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, and Gen. Burnside upon Gen. Buckner at Knoxville. Bragg and Buckner are strongly entrenched in their respective positions, and we think it by no means certain that they are inferior to the Federal Generals in the number of forces. Bragg having been undoubtedly reinforced with ten thousand men from Gen. Joe Johnston's command. But Rosecrans and Burnside are veterans at the head of veterans. They are vigorously taking the offensive, and are far too good Generals to attack without the best chances of victory. We shall have stirring intelligence from them soon, and, if they win success, they will thereby redeem a vital portion of the Confederacy, rendering the rebels powerless forever hereafter. The rebels can scarcely bear a defeat in Arkansas, and they certainly cannot bear one at all in Tennessee.

But the two largest armies upon the continent are those watching and threatening each other between Washington and Richmond They, like the other great confronting bodies we have mentioned, are likely to come soon in collision. The shock cannot long be deferred without ruin to Lee and his host. He no doubt realizes that three months of inaction under such circumstances as now exist would be as fatal to him and the rebellion as the losing of a great hattle. The Confederacy is breaking rapidly down. It lacks the means of continuing the war, and the leader of its chief army must strike whether he feels prepared or not. But beyond all doubt he is quite well prepared, and he will strike with all the energy and strength that hope darkening to desperation can give. There have been severeral terrible battles, with varying fortunes, between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia, and the next will unquestionably be the most terrible of all, and we trust that it will be the last of all. It will certainly be the last if the Federal forces are victorious. And they must be victorious. Troops raised by the draft are con tinually pouring by tens of thousands into Meade's army, and, if that vast body is wielded with even half the skill that its officers are reputed to possess, it will, when the tug of battle shall come, annihilate all opposition. The flower of the Southern chivalry will go down before it as the flowers of the field go down before the scythe in the hands of a trong mower.

Thus, in all human probability, three grand battles are about to take place. Upon the result of all or a part of them, it depends whether the rebel Confederacy shall perish at once as a political power or drag out a miser able existence for some months longer. If the Federal arms are triumphant in the momentous struggles that the world is soon to witness, nothing but the armed intervention of foreign nations can keep the North and the reconciliation between the now sundered sec- | South from a speedy and glorious union with

The letter of General Gilmore to Beaure eard in reply to his petulant complaint that the Federal forces were actually firing balls and shells into Charleston, is as caustic as the Greek fire of which Pierre Toutant also complains. Gilmore does not seem "to be pestered with a popinjay" who complains:

— It was great pity, so it was
That villainous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,
Which many a good, tail fellow had desire
So cowardly.

The General replies to the rebel that Charleston had no right to any other notice of bombardment than that which was given by the threatening attitude of its assailants, for it has been simply attacked and not invested and having all its avenues to escape open, the rules of civilized warfare do not require any notification or delay to enable non-combatants to escape from peril. The fact is Beauremard. like a criminal under the gallows, is endesyoring to precrastinate the fatal last swing, and hones to obtain delay in the expectation that some unlooked for accident might save him from defeat. In the twenty-four hours conceded by Gen. Gilmore, at the intercession of the Spanish and British consuls, a storm might scatter the blockading fleet and mar all the

schemes of the assailants. But the most absurd portion of Beauregard's protest is his inconsistent objection to the employment of incendiary shells. They have been used in all agea since chemistry taught man the explosive properties of certain substances, and a projectile similar to Gilmore's shells, filled with Greek fire, was employed in the Crimean war. A writer in the Boston Advertiser, to show that such missiles have ever been and are still recognized as perfectly legitimate means of offence, calls to recollection that when the French and English fleets ap peared off Odessa with the declared intention of bombarding that port, it was well known that the French prided themselves in the posgession of a projectile, designated an asphyxiating shell, the object of which was not only to explode, and by its fragments produce the damage caused by an ordinary shell, but also by spreading an unextinguishable flame to fire the ships or houses of the enemy, and at the same time by the emission of a noxious gas to stiffe the men on the enemy's decks or the troops in the place attacked. The composition and nature of this bombshell had been carefully kept secret-its existence was well known-its employment considered a matter of course, and its effects were much dreaded. The Russian commandant of Odessa, anxious to discover the secret of this invention, offered -before the bombardment commenced-a considerable reward to any one who should bring in to him one of these shells which should have failed to explode. The allied fleet opened fire, the asphyxiating bombs were rained upon the doomed city-but without the apprehended results. The next day a crowd of peasants from the neighborhood, and inhabitants of Odessa, of the lower classes, presented themselves before the office of the commandant of the place-each one bearing one or more unexploded asphyxiating shells. Not a single one had exploded. The Russian General at once recalled his offer of the reward, and with eager curiosity investigated the nature of the shell, and the cause of its universal failure It was found that the chemical preparation intended to produce such fearful effects had, during the time the shells had been kept in store, decomposed the bursting charge of powder in the shells, as well as that of the fuses, and rendered the whole filling as innocuous as so much sand.

This most effectually disposes of all the grounds for threatened retaliation; and, indeed, they were so perfectly untenable that Gen. Gilmore passed them by without comment, except as regards the length of time alowed as notice of his intention to bombard the city. And as to this point, he shows, according to Beauregard's own computation, that Charleston had had forty days' notice of its danger; that if the life of a single one of the non-combatants should be exposed to peril, the responsibility rests with those who have failed to remove them, after having held and not another rebel captured in battle control of all the city's approaches for nearly should be paroled till 'the infamous wrong is two year's and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and afterwards refused the balls, and sweeten the place well with them.

proffered terms to prevent the bombardment. Beanregard's wagon is evidently mired, and he don't know where to find a Hercules

call upon to aid in its extrication "THE OTHER FACE." -Our neighbor of the emocrat represents the portion of Governor Bramlette's address which touches upon freedom of discussion and military arrests as forming what he calls "the other face" of the paper. In short, our neighbor insinuates that the part in question is not conservative. This insinnation is founded on the assumption that the part in question relates to places beyond the theatre of war; but this assumption is false. So far as the exercise of military power is concerned, the part in question,

as shown by the context and by the tenor of the part itself, relates exclusively to places within the theatre of war. Accordingly, the insinuation of our neighbor falls to the ground. The imputed doctrine form; no feature of the address of Governor Bramlette. Governor Bramlette has indeed never at any time advocated or countenanced the doctrine. Can as much be said justly of our neighbor himself?

Alas! no. Our neighbor said last year in full view of the actual execution of the doctrine by the President:

The Confeds are much exercised on this sal ect. They are distressed at the violation of ion, involved in the suspension of a press or two, and at the arrest now and then of a man who has only used his tongue in lauding Jeff Davis, and abusing the Federal Government! What palpable violation of the ution! Lincoln has forfeited his sea as President, and violated his oath, and is a sinner above all men generally in disregarding the most sacred of all rights.

Now, we hold that guaranty of free speech and a free press of great importance; but it is right liable to intolerable abuse, and has its mitations, that are more or less stringent ac-ording to circumstances. It has been the good fortune of this country to be in no dan-ger from free discussion on almost any sub-ject; but there have been exceptions even in time of peace, even here in the United States.

There, is moreover, some experience in the outh on this subject of the freedom of speech and of the press that ought to make us a little modest. There is one subject that a man must discuss very prudently, and in some places only on one side. A press was stopped in this State, not very long ago, for a rash article on the subject of elavery, and it is well known that an abolition press would not be tolerated anywhere in the Commonwealth.

In short, whilst we shall contend for th freedom of speech and of the press forever, we are not insensible to the necessity that sometimes directs it. Some things are fixed and not to be discussed. No people know this better than the Confeds. They have resolved that a division of the Union is fixed, and no longer

to be discussed among them; hence they have silenced all discussion. The rest of the Union Is fixed that the coun-try is not to be divided; and although there is times the freedom of discussion here that ls in the South, it is too late to allow treason to be openly published and advocated. Those who want this freedom can go where treason is law, and there exercise their right to preach

Perhaps there may be cases of wroug; i would be strange if no wrong were done; but the question is, has not the President a right to arrest men without a warrant by the military authority, and hold them as war, in spite of judicial tribunals?

The error is in supposing that a man cannot be arrested and held without a warrant from a court. On the contrary, an arrest by the military authority of the President, in case of ination against the laws, is lawful, and he can be held by the authority that arrested him. It is a sufficient answer to the writ that he is so held; and when the fact is sufficiently notorious, the interference of a court is sheer

The constitution does not give the Presi-dent power to suspend the writ; but it does give Congress that power; and Congress has conferred on the President, in case of formidable rebellion against the laws, belligeren-rights to put it down, and the law makes the President judge when such rebellion exists, and requires him to give due notice of his de-

One of the plain Incidents of this power is to arrest by the military and to hold any one in his judgment aiding the euemy; and he has a right by law to hold such persons in

It thus ennears that the doctrine our neighbor falsely imputes to Governor Bramlette is the doctrine of our neighbor himself! What the Democrat very inexcusably calls "the other face" of Governor Bramlette's address is in fact "the other face" of the Democrat itself!! Our neighbor in vainly attempting to put a false face on Governor Bramlette has exposed his own. The attempt and the issue are both entirely characteristic.

ware a couple of letters, one of them sent to that post by a citizen of Lonisville censuring Gen. Schoepf for the alleged ill treatment of the prisoners of war under his charge, and the other from two Confederate surgeons, a Contederate Medical Inspector, and a Confederate surgeon and Medical Director, all four prisoners at the Fort, stating what the treatment of the prisoners really is. We publish both of the letters with Gen. Schoepf's endorsement of the one written by the medical prisoners. The letter from Fort Delaware confirms what we published from the same quarter the other day. Unquestionably no prisoners of war were ever treated better than those at that place are. This truth is known to all who have made any inquiries upon the

The writer of the letter from this city subscribes himself "A Loyal Citizen," but we have no doubt that he is a rebel. He makes a feeble effort to hide his proclivities, but he fails. When he talks of "the cruel murder of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Camp Douglas, and perhaps Fort Delaware by neglect and ill treatment," he is an atrocious rebe slanderer. We have seen hundreds of rebe prisoners from nearly all the prisons ln the United States, and we have never conversed with one, who, however strong might be his rebel feelings, was not ready to bear testimony to the good treatment extended to him and his comrades. Any rebels or rebel-sympathizers who complain of Federal prisons are guilty of base ingratitude fer the kindness shown to them or their friends.

Our neighbor's attempt to show what he very uncandidly styles "the other face" of Governor Bramlette's address is an extremely silly piece of cavilling. A full-grown man ought to be ashamed of it. Governor Bramlette's address, like Governor Bramlette himself, has but one face; and that is a conserva tive face of strongly marked features. There is no mistaking it. Even our neighbor is compelled to recognize it, and is unable fairly to point out any other. His attempt to point out any other is not merely unfair but ridiculous.

The nest of the rebellion is situated con-The nest of the receimon is situated considerably to the northeast of Charleston, in the region popularly known as Now England, and eggs of rebellion were laid in it as long ago as 1812, by men assembled at Hartford, in the State of Connectleut, whose conclave is historical by the name of the "Hartford Convention."—Chicago Times. Oh the hen, goose, duck, or owl of the

Hartford Convention didn't make out to lay

any eggs. President Madison scared her off her nest at the point of the bayonet too soon for that. And even if she had laid the eggs, they would never have fatched anything; they would have been addled forty years ago. A young man recently drafted went to Lewiston, Me., to be examined, but he stuttered so badly no one could understand him. He was exempted. But wasn't he drafted to fight

tered? Somebody sends us what he calls a sketch of Quantrell's life. We will give nothing for the bloody acoundrel's life-except to the man who will take it.

and not to talk? Would his gun have stut-

Sumpter is not occupied by our force simply because it isn't worth occupying. Perhaps there will soon be the same renon-occupancy of Charleston.

John B. Floyd is certainly dead. The devil has his dues, but the gallows is cheated. The devil had better take good care of his pitchfork, or Floyd will steal it.

A little wag of a boy says Gen. Gilore onght to bombard Charleston with gum

EASTERN KENTUCKY .- Rumors and reports have been rife for several days past that a raid la being projected upon Eastern Kentucky. Reports, which have not been though well-founded, however, have obtained circulation that Preston and Marshall are already upon onr borers, spreading ruin and atter devastation in their rear. We have hitherto been unable to trace these rumors to any authentic source, hut this morning we reprint, from the Cincinnati Commercial, a letter full of details and suggestions that ought not to escape the atten tion of the military authorities.

As the Commercial says, Eastern Kentneky

has for some months enjoyed comparative repose, and the people have improved the interval in planting and harvesting sufficient to keep body and soul together during the approaching winter. Even resident rebels found necessary to attend to their plantations, for their Union nelghbors were as poor in resources as themselves. The harvest, howover, is now pretty well over, and the country is, from present appearances, soon to be over rnn by the maranders of the Virginia border, who will traverse the country for the sole purpose of plandering it for supplies. Taking advantage of the advance of Burnside's army, and the almost immediate disbardment of the two Kentneky regiments now guarding that section of the State against their much-dreaded incursions, small bands of guerillas have already made their appearance in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, and the citizens are apprehensive that a large force will soon follow. The situation in Eastern Kentucky demands Immediate consideration. We are not appreliensive that much injury will result from these raids in a military point of view. All the communications of Burnside are strongly guarded by forces considered sufficient to successfully oppose any body of rebels the men are likely to send against them. But the condition of the people ident in the eastern counties will be pitiable enough should they come under the control of the hungry rascals who have been lurking along the border for several weeks. It is a well-known fact that the ponderous lumphrey Marshall and the rebel Genera reston have been for months hovering around our border in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, awaiting a seasonable opcortunity to invade the State. In the absence of General Burnside's corps, and supposing a part of our Kentucky troops left for her protion have been disbanded, knowing that their time of service has expired, they may think this the auspicious time, and act accord ingly. But we believe the military recognize

EXECUTION OF FIVE DESERTERS AT MUN-FORDVILLE, KY. - Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution of seven deserters, two from the Thirty-third Kentucky and five of the Twenty-seventh. The two condemned men of the first named regiment will not be shot until October the 4th, their execution having been postponed for satisfactory reasons until that time. The other five, Frazier Carman, John M. Anderson, J. A. Pointer, Charles Johns, and Thomas E. Coleman, from the Twenty-seventh, were shot dead yesterday at a quarter past 12 o'clock. They have paid the penalty of their indiscretion and disobedience. and their punishment will be a terrible warning to those who are refractory and disobedient in future. May the lesson, though a sad one, be of use to all concerned.

the importance of the situation, and will be

prepared for any and every emergency. We

tope so, and trust them with the most implicit

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERT .- The Cinciuns Sazette states that on Wednesday about noon a party of some seventy or eighty rebel guerillas entered Flemingsburg, Ky., about seventeen miles from Maysville, and robbed the bank of about five hundred dollars-all the money which at that time was in the in stitution. They also robbed many of the inhabitants of what money they had about them. They were reported to be a portion of the command of the traitor J. S. Williams; but the most reliable accounts state that the thus banded together simply for plundering their Union neighbors. Many of them are well known, and will be captured unless they speedily effect their escape.

SPY HUNG IN LAWRENCE.-John Calloo was tried in Lawrence, Kansas, on Monday, by a jury selected by the citizens. It was proved that he knew of the raid and moved his tamily out of town on Thursday night. After ing sentenced to be hung as a spy, he confessed that he came in with Ouantrell, and that he killed the Widow Allen's son. He was then hung.

Charleston has such a horror of fire that she will no doubt object, after her canture, to Gen. Gilmore's walking her streets with a cigar in his mouth.

DEAR GENERAL: Enclosed I send you an extract from the Philadelphia Journal, headed 'Treatment of Confederate Prisoners." The President, in his last annual message, said truly: "We cannot escape history." The history of our revolutionary war records the cruel murder of Miss McCrea. The history of our unnatural civil war will record the cruel murder of the teu men in Missouri by Gen. McNeil. The history of the revolution recorded the brutal murder of the American prisoners in the British hulks in the harbor of New York by sufficient on The history of our wivil war will re-LOUISVILLE, August 22, 1863. cation. The history of our civil war will re-cord the cruel murder of United States pris-oners in the Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, at Richmond. It will also record the crue murder of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton Camp Douglas, and perhaps at Fort Delaware by neglect or ill treatment. Civil wars usually leave a record of cruelties in the histories that make Christianity and civilization shudder. You will reccollect that during the shudder. You will recollect that during the Hungarian insurrection there was an Austrian officer usually called the Austrian Butcher—Haynsu. Certainly General Schopf will not envy Haynau the reputation he acquired. Civil officers have generally considered it their duty to treat unfortunate prisoners in their power with kindness. Military officers have, in some instances at least, treated prisoners of n some instances at least, treated prisoners o war in their power with great kludness, looking on them as unfortunate creatures. See looking on them as unfortunate creatures. See the conduct of Major Andre in New York during our Revolution toward the rebel pris-oners, as described by Mr. Dreuty. Now, when Major Andre, the Adjutant-General of the British army, could stoop and trouble himself to see that rebel prisoners were attended to and treated kindly, looking on them as unfortunate creatures, we might suppose the improvement in civilization, to say nothing of Christianity, would prompt officers of the present day to emulate Major Andre. It is said that General Washington Andre. It is said that the death-warrant of Major Andre. I am sorry to say that we have but few General Washingtons now-adays. And now, General Schepf, you must admit that as a nation and as individuals we have sinned grievously, and the great Jehovah is inflicting a grievous punishment upon us, and we should be careful not to further pro-

roke the vengeance of the Almighty by cru-elty to our fellow-men, but we should recol-lect the injunctions of Him who taught peace and good will toward men.

A LOYAL CITIZEN. An impartial statement of the condition of the prisoners at Fort Delaware:
Foat Delaware, Det., August 19, 1963.
Having been prisoners at this fort nearly one month, and being in attendance upon the sick Confederate prisoners every morning, thereby enabled to judge of their situation, we, the nodersigned, Surgeous of the Confederate States Army, would respectfully ask to make the following statement in regard to

federate States Army, would respectfully ask to make the following statement in regard to the health of the prisoners at this Post.

On careful examination of the official lists of deaths, we find, from July 1st, 1863, to August 19th, 1863, one hundred and eighty (180) deaths, making an average of less than four a day, which, taking into consideration the large amount of prisoners confined here, there being nearly ten thousand (10,000), is exceedingly small.

there being nearly ten thousand (10,000), is exceedingly small.

In justice to the officer commanding this Post, we would be gleave to state that everything in his power to add to the comfort of these prisoners is being done. The sick are cared for as well as possible, and new hospitals built for the accommodation of more. They are not compelled to drink water from the state of t the ditches as is reported; but water sufficient to supply the Island is brought here by boats twice daily from a distance, besides the supply of rais water constantly on band. The barracks are being left as comfortable as can be

a waterare being left as to cted under the circumstances.

Signed) R. R. GOOD,
Surg. and Med. Director Morgan's Cav
E. HOLT JONES,
Medical Inspector
FOSTER, Surge tor Morgan's Cav. THOS. W. FOSTER, Surgeon. W. W. CLEAVER,

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original sent to the War Department. A. SUHUEPF, Brig. Gen.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIANA .- The Evansville Journal says it has seen recently many ecounts in exchanges to the effect that cotton growing in Indiana had proved a failure, and that the crops had been killed by the late frosts. The Journal is informed, however, by farmers in that e ction, that, while much of the tobacco has been killed by frosts, the cotton is entirely uninjured. Some of them state that they have cotton, which has been cropped, that is now between five and six feet high; that the bowls are very full, and that it is likely to turn out much better than was an-

icipated at the time of seeding The rebels and the radicals detest the Union as It was and say that it shall not be restored. The conservatives love the Union as it was and say that it shall be restored.

What party then is the true Union party? Tooyes ON THE REBEL CERRENCY -The following letter from Robert Toombs, which appears in the Augusta Constitutionalist (Georgia), confirms the accounts previously received f the depreciation of the rebe! currency:

At the beginning of this struggle we had large national resources and unequilled pub-lic credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bonds. Wealth hald its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it as a privilege to nugment our resources with its mite. Folly as mainly contributed to drying up this lives fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and expensive war solely on credit, without taxation. This is the first attempt of the kind wer made by a civil zed people. The result of he experiment will hardly invite its repetition. During the first year of its existence the present Congress neither levied nor collected a gle cent of taxes, and postponed the collect n of those levied for the second year to tion of those levied for the second year to a period fatally too late to support our currency. The second error natually resulted from the first, and consummated the destruction of public credit. This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the government nawisely continued daily, by forced circulation, to add to this excess, increased precisitions and aphenes the prices of crease depreciations, and enhance the prices of all commodities which it is compelled to pur-chase, and is thus exhausting the national re-courses in the ratio of geometrical progression. sources in the ratio of geometrical progression. This ruinous policy would have long since ran its conrse, but for the fact that law, inclination, and above all, the ardent, sincere, honest (but mistaken) patriotism of the people, have been invoked to uphold it; but the principle

been invoked to nphold it; but the principle being radically wrong, no human power could nphold it long, and, in spite of all these powerful props, our national currency is depreciated more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below respended bank notes.

Prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to inexorable facts. The consequences are frightful. Let us pursue them a little further. Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of currency now in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion. The issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single ion. The issue of an additional new hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value. A thousand million will be worth no more than five hundred million were before the last issue—to wit, fifty millions of bullion. The addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one half, and this depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of commodities for which it may be exchanged.

additional issue in commodities, losses—first, the whole amount of the depreciation existing at the beginning of the issue, also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure. Its note-holders lose one half the value of their notes. It will therefore follows. the value of their notes. It will therefore fol-low that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars per bushel under the issue of five hun-dred millions of Treasury notes, it will be six-teen dollars per bushel under the issue of a thousand millions, and sixteen dollars will be

worth no more than eight dollars, and will exchange for no more in other commodities. A capitalist lends his money to the govern-ment, and finds that at his first half yearly ividend he receives in payment Treasur otes—notes worth one third in money who notes—notes worth one third in money what they were when he made the loan. Yet the government wonders why the people will not buy its bonds. Investments in gold for the last six months have been the safest and among the best in the Confederate States. They have paid one hundred per cent per month on the original investment in Treasury notes.

Can I say more to expose the boundless fol-Can I say more to expose the counciess rou-ly of our present financial system?

The history of the currency of our enemies since the beginning of this war is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits; both had powerful and established State governments to back them. We were united in favor of war; they were divided. They have kept twice the men in the field that we have, upon-half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty more than one hundred. The that their government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we have had

I have endeavored to point out the main dif-ficulty in our financial policy, and have to the beat of my judgment traced it to its true scarce—excess a the currency, not national debits.—I will not waive the terrible truth. as plain as the noonday sun, that at any and every standard which any intelligent man can apply, and at a velocity rapid and daily inreasing, our currency is depreciating, dying; and, without our most vigorous efforts, muss soon pass away. This depreciation of currency, therefore, whatever may be its regulation, or by whatever standard you may test its amount,

is our monster evil. LETTER FROM THE HON. GEO. H. YEAMAN. Owenshono, Kr., August 17, 1363. GENTLEMEN: I have your esteemed favor of the 13th inst. inviting me to be present at the dinner to be given to Col. Jacob and other officers and soldiers of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, and to Col. Buckley and his recruits at Eminence on the 19th. The Daviced circuit court being now in session will prevent my attendance.

tendance.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than
ioin your on that day in welcoming the he-Nothing south above me more peasure than to join you on that day in welcoming the heroes of the 9th on their return from so many victories to their homes, their families, their friends, and the gratitude of a State they have at once served and honored. I can imagine no better or higher encouragement to the re-cruits about to enter the field than the honor, the praise, and the love thus bestowed upon those just leaving it.

The contest in which they have enlisted is

The contest in which they have enlisted is one which must never, can never be abandoned until its objects are accomplished; the vindication of the nationality of the American people and the American government, and the territorial integrity of the Republic. Men cannot live and labor and die in a cause better worthy of the sacrifice, a sacrifice only the nobler and the more costly because it is willing.

This is a contest between constitutional order and regulated biberty on one hand, and the principle of licentious rebellion and chronic revolution on the other. These principles for which we contend, the duty of the citizen to obey the law, and the right of the government to compel obedience, and the political hildren more than all material interests com bined, because it is only under government that these are valuable. The wilful destruction by the government, of any interest, is neither a necessary means nor a legitimate object in by the gevernment, or any interest, is hetter a necessary means nor a legitimate object in prosecuting the war. But if such injury come as an incident or a necessary result of the war cansed by the rebellion, let it come, we do not seek it, we would avert it if possible, but the war against the rebellion must go so, the rebellion must be subdued and our nationality vindicated. While the struggle of arms continues we may and will discuss and condemn given measures or policies, but to withdraw support from the Government, and to abandon the war just when the rebellion pushes it with the energy of despair, is not only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but to assure the success of his rehemes. Keatucky will not do this. The recent marked victory of the Union party of Keatucky, on her platform of political opposition to the administration and military support of the Government, a victory achieved over those who would deny that support, sufficiently indicates the true position of the State. In her own councils, and in the councils of the nation, she is not wedded to the peculiar schemes or measures of the present administration, petither is she leagued with those who have more anxiety to overturn the administration and and save a porty than they have to overturn

pore anxiety to overturn the administration more anxiety to overturn the administration and save a party than they have to overturn the rebellion and save the Union. She will not co-operate with any whose seal against Mr. Lincoln assumes the form of practical assistance to Mr. Davis—those who, in quarrelling how the war shall be conducted, would forget to conduct the war stall, and leave the constitution they affect to save to the violence and ruin of its assailants.

The signed of war is at last parting and only

The cloud of war is at last parting and sul-lenly drifting away. Through its broken masses we catch the faint but willing gleam of stars wandered but not lost, seeking a return this cheering return to the great sisterhood. States is not retarded by conditions demande let it not be prevented by conditions im let it not be prevented by conditions imposed
I beg of you, gentlemen, to assure the officer
of the 9th of my warmest appreciation of their
seldierly conduct, and the new recruitable my
carnest prayer for their safety and success in
wer, and their early return to the house they
now leave for the security of their enjaymen
in the future.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. YEA MAN.

Messer, WILLIAM GIBSON, J. P. SPARES

tile writes that Fort Wagner can't be ched by mining, He says the islands and on the surface and water at the of from four to six feet. Mining is re out of the question, unless the work eved by brick or wood. To do this, if

days past making preparations in the ity of Culpepper Courthouse for an ex-rec cavalry movement in some direction tunknown to us. If it be true, as al-elsewhere in to-day's Star by a reporter Lee has thrown a considerable portion of army cast of the Rappahanuock, in the nity of Port Conway, that movement at the but a feint to prevent our cavalry a paying due attention to the movements he force with which Stuart proposes to

e his contemplated raid.
e gunboats Reliance and Satellite, capl by the rebels on the Rappabannock, are ort Royal, on that river. An expedition foot to recapture the boats and drive els away, and its success is deemed

ne on our rear. Kilpatrick's men have scouring the country west of here with success for the last three days. heree hody of contrabands came in from ce Charles county, Maryland, fleeing the rebel conscription agents who are icking up every negro they can lay

ed into our lines after taking the oath of ance and accepting places as substitutes army, managed to join their comrades, with a good stolen horse and such other er as was convenient to take, corrible murder was committed at Cairo, Ohio river, last night. A man named

toce sold to one Wm. Henlya trading boat arge. At ten o'clock last night Henly was deponed by Rose, who demanded payment his property. They were both upon the Henly refused payment. Rose then cut e the boat from the levee and a bloody concommenced, the boat floating down the remeantime. Rose seems to have been ared with a butcher knife, with which it ipposed he killed Henly. Screams for and cries of murder were heard on the mer Y. F. Wilson. A tug was despatched atch the floating barge. When it was ded Henly was found dead and Rose sittch the floating barge. When it was led Henly was found dead and Rose sit-

calmly by his corpse.

t is supposed by some that the murderer
st have been the victim of insanity. He
been committed to jail for examination.

number of large wagon loads of cotton
sked "C. S. A." have reached Natches from terior. It is stated there by well in-parties, whose sources of information a nature to enable them to speak addly, that there are many thousand bales in section bearing the same marks. The ater portion will doubtless be brought to

necket line between Cairo and Memphis. The rips will be made semi-weekly each way by first-class boats, the Liberty No. 2 and Com-mercial; those boats connect here with the Emma No. 2 and Alleu Collier for Louisville and Cincinnati. If properly conducted it will prove convenient for passengers up and down the Ohio and the Mississippi, and I am assented this will be the case. The Liberty at wived from her first trip below last night. [Special to the Tribune.]

It is conceded here by the best military authorities that Lee must commence offensive operations or disband his army. It is believed to this end that he is concentrating another large army for an invasion, which is his only he pe, and is to be attempted as a last resort.

To meet this expected movement of Lee the Army of the Potomac will be on the alert. Gen. Neigz, Quartermaster General, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac. Rumor has it that both he and the Surgeon General are in disfavor, and neither will return to their posts.

We learn that the President has received a letter from General Grant, in which he not only pledges bimself to aid Adjutant-General Thomas in his labors, but also heartily enderses the emancipation proclamation and the It is conceded here by the best military au-

The departments are without any later or

The departments are without any inter or additional information either official or otherwise than has already been published in regard to operations at Charleston.

Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren report city of Charleston has had, according to your constitution for the dark notice of her everything as progressing favorably. Requi-mitions for men and material are promptly filled, and the conduct of the siege is left en-tirely to their discretion, with every confi-dence that they will finally meet with com-

day six trains went out to the front avily laden with conscripts.

The army has no little difficulty with some of the substitutes, who require almost an equal anmber of men to guard them, but stringent orders, together with the recent executions, seem to have had a beneficial effect, and causes for complaint are now less frequent.

Washington. Sept. 2.
When the officers of the captured guuboats
Reliance and Satellite are liberated there will
be a searching investigation, and, if they were
lost through carelessness or cowardice as represented, the parties will be severely punished. |Special to the Herald. |

sished.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 2.

Gen. Steele telegraphs to Gen. Schofield, from Duvall Bluff, Ark., August 26th, that our advance, under Gen. Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about three thousand strong, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At the last accounts Glover's brigade was pushing the encemy toward Bayon Meteor.

A deepatch from Pilot Knob says deserters from Burbridge's command report that Price's forces were driven across the Arkansas river on the 26th nlt., that the rebels were in full retreat, and that Steele and Davidson were in hot purvait.

purruit, armaduke's command is completely, ronted and scattered.

Little Rock is within the grasp of the Federal army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The life interest of seventeen different owners of valuable real estate in Washington was to have been sold to-day. A large number of persons were in attendance, but after the District Marshal had read the decree of the court the Provost Marshal produced a letter from the military authorities, stating that they would give up no part of the property of which they now have possession. The post-ponement of the sale to Wednesday next was then announced.

Card. Walker, of the De Soto, advises the

Capt. Walker, of the De Soto, advises the Navy Department of the capture of the steamer Alice Vivian for a violation of the blockade. She represented herself as from Mobile, bound to Havana, laden with cotton. She had thrown her papers overboard.

Among the passengers transferred to the De Soto were several of the ataff of General Slanghter of the rebel army. Gen Slanghter

Solo were everal of the adm. Gen. Slaughter bimself had embarked in the steamer with all his staff, int a few hours previous to her leaving Mobile he returned to the city with the intention of rejoining the vessel as soon as he could remove his baggage thither. But for this he too would have been captured. His destination was Texas, to raise a brigade. Other naval captures are also reported.

Other naval captures are also reported.

New York, Sept. 2.

Our cavalry have made several captures within a few days, and are energetically pursuing the rebels. The reported capture of ten sutters' wagons is untrue.

The steamer Gertrude, ou the passage from New York, captured a rebel steamer from Havana for Mobile with a valuable cargo and took her to New Orleans.

Everything in New Orleans, according to the Herald's correspondent, indicates a movement.

ment.

The Tribune's special's report that there will be no draft in Ohio is untrue. The present draft will send 100,000 new men into the field besides 20,000 deserters.

Secretary Stanton has removed Quartermaster General Moigs, Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, and also Surveyor General Hammond and George Clymer.

Warrants for the payment of all troops in the field will be issued from the Treasury tomorrow (Thursday).

norrow (Thursday).

A Chicago despatch to the Post says the for-owing passage occurs in the President's let-

The proclamation, as law, either is valid or "The proclamation, as law, either is valid or it is not valid. If not valid, it wants no retraction; if valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life."

A special to the Commercial zays General Doubleday is ordered to report to General

Benks.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 22d has Tampico dates of the 16th stating that that hace was occupied by the French.

A Memphis letter of the 27th denies the death of Pemberton, but his men and officers have sworn to kill him. He had been taken to Richmond under a strong guard. Fully two thirds of his army are in the field under Mardee.

Johnson is in command at Mohile. STEVENSON, ALA, Sept. 2.
All statements implicating Colonel William
Truesdale, Chief of the army police, in cotton
speculations are, on authority of the JudgeAdvocate, declared false.

(Special Despatches to the Lonisville Johrnal.) DUVALL'S BLUFF, Ark., August 26. re were fitteen hundred rebel cavalry and two pieces of artillery in the place pre-rious to the occupation of Brownsville by Sen. Davidson's advance on Monday evening. Dur batteries opened upon the town with shell at daylight yesterday. The rebels fired a few hots in response and then evacuated the place.

to in response and then evacuated the prace e latteries remaining in the old position tup a vigorous fire for half an hour upon roads back of the town, while a portion our troops pecupied the place.

Col. John Burbridge, of the 4th Missonr bel cavalry, whose regiment was in Browns-le, epent the night with his family, sight less north of the place. The fring was the st intimation he had of the presence of our ops, and be immediately started to regain mmand. As he neared Brownsvil his command. As he neared Brownsville he noticed that our batteries were outside of the town, and precuming, of course, that the place was still occupied by Marmadnke, galloped in. Some of his men were clad in captured Federal uniforms, and the presence of blue coats did not frighten him in the least. He was in the place some fifteen minutes before he was observed by our men, and did not find out his mistake until called upon to dismann. was observed by our men, and did not find ont his mistake until called upon to dismount.

Colonel Burhridge formerly resided at Lonisiana, Pike county, Missouri, and is a brother of Clinton Burhridge, now a prisoner at St. Lonis or Alton. He informs me that General Holmes is not dead, as reported, but is now convalecting at Hot Springs. Our forces followed the rebels to within four miles of Bayon Meteor, and then returned to Brownsville on account of water. account of water.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Advices from the army state that no rebel movement has occurred. The enemy seems to be as quiet as ever on the south bank of the

Rapid Ann.

A cavalry officer brought in a report this morning that eight or ten thousand rebel cavalry are near Leesburg, and intend making a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania. Whether this is true or not, just now a raid is anticipated, of some nature, from Hood, Stuart's successor.

The rebel authorities have expressed a willingness to exchange all prisoners except white officers of black regiments. The ontstanding to-day of the old issue of United States demand notes was \$2,475,000; ost of this amount is held in the South and

It is a singular circumstance that these notes are at the same premium in Richmond as gold, while in New York they are worth one or two The Navy Department is not in possession of any Information concerning the reported capture of the Vanderbilt by the pirate Floridae, but on the content of the Property of th ida: but, on the contrary, it has facts to show

ench an event utterly improbable.

Warrants on the Treasury for money to pay all the troops in the field will be issued to-The report that there will be no draft in Ohio is incorrect, in as far as there shall be a deficiency in recruiting. It is thought alto-gether probable that the small quots required from that State will be made up by volunteerng, but should they fail to produce the men in he right time the draft will be employed to

make np the deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The following is Geu. Gilmore's reply, in brief, notice of which has been published in rebel papers, to Gen. Beauregard's communication, already printed at length:

"DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'RE IN THE FIELD, MORRIE ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 22, 9 P. M. "Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened upon the city of Charleston and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which of course were

city, the inhabitants of which of course were asleep and nnarmed.

"My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Snupter and Morris Island, and threatening in default thereof to open fire upou Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner at 11:15 A. M. on the 21st, and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely, four hours.

"The fact that you were absent from your

the limit assigned, namely, four horrs.

"The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible.

"This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special plesding, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleepplesding, but it is not the argument of a com-mander solicitous only for the safety of sleep-ing women and children and unarmed men.

"Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as re-gards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment. "I will, however, call your attention to the well-established principle that the command-er of a place attacked but not invested, hav-ing his avenues of secone open and practiing his avenues of escape open and practi-cable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is

own computation, forty days' notice of her danger; during that time my attack upon her

defences has steadily progressed.

"The ultimate object of that attack has at uo time been doubtful. If, under the circumstances, the life of a single uon-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, force to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants or to eccure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards re-fused to accept the terms upon which the bom-hardment might have been postponed.
"From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since

and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city; hat npon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until eleven o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Comd'g. To P. G. T. Beauregard, commanding Oonfederste forces at Charleston, S. C."

The eteamship Morning Star, from New Prings 670 bales of cotton as freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans or the 26th Magnetheatts are invested to the contract of th

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 26th Massachusetts regiment a stand of colors for good behavior while quartered in that city. That regiment has been ordered to active duty in the field.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Lonis and other ports np river.

Three hundred bales of cotton were sold on Government account ou the 25th, hringing from 57 to 58½ cents.

An order has been issued to regulate the engineent recruiting, and employment of perclment, recruiting, and employment of per-

The World has the following special: . The World has the following special:

Lexington, Kv., Sept. 2.

The latest from Brinside's army states that he had passed Jamestown and through the Gaps, and was marching on Kingston, there to tap the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, thus entting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force, which had proceeded eastward of the Cumberland Gap, would out off the road above, and thus capture or drive the rebels out of the Valley.

Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee railroad between Knoxville and Florence.

ence.

The World's Washington despatch says the rebels who crossed at Edwards' Ferry captured a number of cattle, but were unable to get them over the Potomac and ahandoned them

them over the Potomac and ahandoned them in the woods.

Contrabands persist in stating that Lee is about making a movement.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Major-General Blunt in his official report of the battle of Holly Springs, Ark, says: The 1st Kansas colored regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement.

Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed. They were in the hottest of the fight, and opposed to Texan troops twice their number, whom they completely routed. The 20th Texas regiment, which fought against them, went into the fight with three hundred men and came out with only sixty.

New York, Sept. 3.

hundred men and came ont with only sixty.

An important meeting between the officers of the city banks and Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was held at the Exchange Bank to-day. The propositions submitted to the meeting were understood to be that the banks of the city should lend the Government \$35,000,000. This sum Mr. Chase is to draw during the next two or three months, as it is required that the banks of Boston and Philadelphia are to be asked for an additional \$50,000,000, to be repaid in October or November, in the new interest, beer or November, in the new interest, beng Treasury notes which are to be five per cent, interest and to be legal tender. This clan evens to be regarded with favor by our est financial authorities.

LEAVENWORTH. Sept. 3.

From an Albuquerque, New Mexico, paper of August 11th. we learn that on the 28th of July Colonel Kit Carson, with a part of the 1st New Mexico regiment, had a fight with the Navyjoe Indians beyord Fort Canbu. The Indians were defeated with a loss of thirteen killed, over twenty wounded, and many prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Sept 3. The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio de Janeiro, brings 3,000 bags of coffee, and the Cricket 4,125 bags. Two thousand three hundred bags Rio were sold to-day for New York at

Springfield, Lt., Sept. 3.
The attendance at the great Union demonstration here to-day is fully as large as anticipated. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that this unholy rebellion was commenced without justifiable cause; that it has been maintained in violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and their it is the days of tice and humanity; and that it is the dnty of the Government to suppress it by the use of every constitutional means in i's power. That aside party questions and prejudices, and devote ourselves unreservedly to the sup ort of the Government until the rebellion finally is forever crushed. That to that end that the Union and government survive in all their constitutional integrity, and the nation be preserved in territorial unity, we pledge our lives, fortness, and sacred honor. That trength in our government consists in the espect of the people for the laws and constited authorities, and whoever oppose the ex cution of the laws, whether by open rebe ion or hy secret combinations, or tea Iron or hy secret combinations, or teaches others to do so, is an enemy to republican liberty. That the course of that portion of the Democratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have nobly rallied under their country's standard in this hour of trouble, meets our hearty and patriotic admiration; and, that, in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have involved the national rassments which have involved the national and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted au-thorities of the unitional and State Govern-ments commend themselves to our highest respect for the zeal, ability, and fidelity with

which they have been marked.
Speeches were made by Governor Yates,
Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, and Generals McClernand, Oglesby, Lane, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Washington, Sept. 3.

Washington, Sept. 3.

The late Congress having appropriated \$20,-000 to be expended in testing the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as a snb-stitute for cotton, Hon. J. Morehead, of Pitts-burg, Dr. John A. Warden, of Cincinnati, and Wm. M. Baily, of Providence, R. I., the commission appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the subject, began their session this morning.

The interior department has refused all hids for the sale of Kansas trust lands and ordered new bids, which are to be made on or before

new bids, which are to be made on or before the 15th of October next. The expedition sent up the Rappahaunock to recapture the gunboats Satelite and Reliance, have returned, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to get higher up than the Rappahannock, One of the seamen of Satelite arrived here to-day, having made his escape while on the way to Richmond. He represented that an expedition, numbering between 400 and 500 rebels, consisting in part of the same force which captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry is with them, who have been seen about Mathias and other points on the

Powhattan B. Locke, of Missouri, has been appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Terri-The premature publication of the President's letters occasions much surprise. This was not certainly done through the instrumentality of

Bosron, Sept. 3.

Hon. Edward Everett wrote a letter to the mass convention held at Springfield, Ill, to-day, it vibrating the patriotic sentiments he has always advocated, and closing as follows: If all good and patriotic men in the loyal States, whether in or out of office, sacrificing, when necessary, a little pride of personal feeling and of party association, would cordially unite for the attainment of objects which they all approve viz: a vigorous prosecution and unite for the attainment of objects which they all approve, viz: a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war, the next New Year's Day would witness the prostration of the rebellion and its leaders, the return of peace, and the restoration of the Union.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveller, under date of Aug. 23d, refutes the repeated assertions of the rebel papers that many soldiers of Banks's army were dying of vellow fever. On the contrary, good health of yellow fever. On the contrary, good health prevailed in the army and in the city of New

The Democratic State Convention was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. Twelve hundred delegates were present. Richard Spoffard, the President, urged a union of all parties for the sake of union against the administration of Lincoln. The spirit of the Convention was most decidedly expressed against the apparent purpose of the Administron in conducting the war for the sole object tion in conducting the war for the sole object of negro emancipation instead of the preserva-tion of the Union and the restoration of the Constitution.

W. Heige was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thos H. Plunkett, of Pitts-

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3. Incomplete returns from the principal counties of the State show Immense Union majorities. Downey, Democratic caudidate for Governor, owing to his excellent record while Governor in former years, runs considerably abend of his ticket, but Low's majority not-withstanding will hardly fall below 20,000. All the counties heard from elect Union Legslature tickets.

islature tickets.

The Union majority in Francis county will probably average seven thousand. The independent Union Legislative ticket.got nearly as many votes as the combined vote for the regular Union and Democratic ticket. [Special to the Post.]

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The President has to-day revised his letter to the Illinois Convention. The letter, as published, contains many errors.

Renewed rumors reached us to-day from the upper Potomac of a rebel cavalry advance.

New York, Sept. 4.
The Tribnne has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) Sept. 3. Sept. 3. Information having been received that a naval expedition was to be sent up the Rappahennock to retake the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, Gen. Kilpatrick was directed to move down with his cavalry division and coperate in such manner as circumstances night require. In accordance with these instructions Kil-

patrick moved yesterday morning to the vi-cinity of Corbin's Neck, where the captured cunity of Corbin's Acck, where the captured gunboats were lying, causing the rebel caval-ry in the neighborhood to precipitately ford the river. Finding no gunboats appeared to engage the Reliance and Satellite, he ordered the batteries of Elder and Fuller to open on

them.

The boats were moored to the shore opposite Corbin's Neck, and having no steam up they were unable to escape. They were thoroughly riddled and disabled, and can never be

oughly riddled and disabled, and can never be again used by the enemy.

The enemy played ou our force for a short time with a few field pieces without damage, but were speedily quleted. These boats were merely tugs altered for navy business.

Deserters now coming in report that Lee's army is generally discussing another raid across the Potomac. There must have been certain indications or expressions dropped by those high in command to warrant the acthose high in command to warrant the assumption. The reported demoralization of Lee's army is much exaggerated. It is again in excellent fighting condition. Deserters are fer less numerous than stated, both to the mountains and to our lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

Having just returned from the city of Richmond, Va., where I have been over one year, I wish you would give the following publication in your valuable journal:

I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the intimate acquaintance of J. Lane, Captain in the Confederate army, son of General Joe Lane, O'oregon, who is well Informed, and who assured me that the late Invasions of the North by Lee and Morgan were made upon the carnest and undounted representations of that true Southern man, Vallandigham, who assured Jeff Davis and his Cabinet that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only waited the appearance of the Southern army to proclaim for Jeff Davis and forsake Lincoln.

Mr. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated hy the tone of the majority of the Northern journals, who surely would not denounce the administration so boldly except by the assurance of having the masses strongly their favor. I have sent a copy of this note the Cincinnati Enquirer. Respectfully yours, HENRY REINISH.

[Heraid's Special.] The statement that Commissioner Onld has terminated negotiations for the exchange of prisoners by a positive declaration that officers

prisoners by a positive declaration that officers of colored regiments will not be released or exchanged is premature.

Negotiations are still in progress, and no definite result yet reached. Meantime unexchange of enlisted men has taken place, but both parties contline to release on parole small numbers of this class of prisoners.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the flotille, smuggling is still carried on to a considerable extent. A flatboat has been engaged for some time in transporting contraband goods across the river at Deep Hole farm, hetween Occoquen and Dumfries, from which point articles are hastily removed into the interior and sold at most exorbitant rates. At Dumfries, sold at most exorbitant rates. At Dumfries, the landing place, common salt is sold for \$12

per bushel.

A member of Gen. Ki'patrick's body guard was killed a couple of days ago by guerillas, when the whole body guard obtained permission to hunt guerillas. They have been gone three days, and their success may be estimated by the number of guerilla carcasses suspended as scare-crows from tail trees on their line of murch.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4 ter bushel

4,129 bags. Two thousand three hundred bags Rio were sold to-day for New York at twenty-seven cents.

Captain S. Perkins, Jr., has been appointed Chief Quartermaster for this Department, vice Captain H. C. Hodges, promoted.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4

The Commercial's special from Rosecrans' army represents all quiet. Forty or fifty detecters come in daily since the army crossed the river. The bridge at Bridgeport is repaired.

d. end trains are crossing. The country south of the river is very rough and the roads lad.

(Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.) Washington, Sept. 3.
Neither the War nor Navy Depirtments are sny advices from Charleston. It is tated by a steamer that there was no reason whatever to anticiouse the fall of Charleston ctore the autent of the season in which our rmy can yeature off Morris Island to points

nt preliminary to those which are promptly follow the advent of that season. The re necessarily slow because the point of sac-ficing as few as possible is being wisely kept

Recent advices from the Army of the Pote ac indicate that no movements will take ace for the present. Lee cannot assume the fensive, and is evidently waiting the result Burnside's expedition into East Tennessee, osecrans's assault on Chattanoga, and Gen. ilmore's attack on Charleston. If they are successful he will be in a condition to make such terms of surrender with General Meade

s he can get.
A distinguished Editor from the front says A distinguished Editor from the front says the health of Meade's army is excellent; ev-ery one is cheerful and confident. General Meade is the same unostentatious gentleman as when he was in the private walks of life. Everything about headquartess indicates re-publican simplicity and thoroughness. He has the undisguised confidence of all, and the lattle of Gettysburg, fought by 58,000 against 0,000, will not be tarnished by any want of houghtful care on his part.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.

By the arrival of the City of Alton, advices from New Orleans to the 28th, and Vicksburg o the 30th ult, have been received.

The expedition of Mississippi River steamments for a port in the Gulf was about ready, but a few days would elapse before they would sail.

The arrival of a steamer from New Orlsans at Vicksburg caused General Grant to sail for the former place. He was to have left

CAIRO, Sept. 2. The steamer Pike, from Duvall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the lst. Everything was progressing finely. Our troops are in fine spirits. A reconnoitring force had gone to Lake's Bluff, some distance above Duvall's Binff. There was a small rebel force at that place, which made a show of resistance, but was causely dispared by our troops. were quickly dispersed by our troops. The rebels lost several billed and wounded. There was no less ou our side. A considerable force was sent from Davall's Bluff last Thursday, the 27th ult., which suc-

ceeded in capturing Brownsville, after a brisk fight, in which the rebels were put to flight. Brownsville is the county seat of Prairie county, situated three miles southwest of Clarendon, and about thirty-two miles northeast of Little Rock.

east of Little Rock.

The people of West Tennessee are beginning to desire a reconstruction of the Union. Large meetings of the most influential men not heretofore known as Union men have recently been held in Hardemau county, at which patriotic resolutions were passed petitioning Governor Johnson to issue a writ for an election to be held soon for members of the State Lacileture under the Constitution and Union. egislature under the Constitution and Union. Those meetings pledged the citizens to vote for none but Union men.

Rear Admiral Porter left last evening on the steamer Gen. Lyon. His destination is supposed to be New Orleans.

The Tribnne's despatch says it is ordered that a preminm of two dollars shall be paid for accepted recruits for the regular army and volunteers; also for accepted colored recruits. The recruit himself is entitled to this premium if he presents himself to the recruiting

officer.

The following extraordinary statement is addressed to the New York Times, in which paper it appears this morning:

The schooner Ella, lately arrived from Nassau with pineapples, proves to be the pinate Retribution, and was secured yesterday.

The steamer City of the South, from Charleston, has arrived to day; also the steamer. ton, has arrived to-day; also the steamer Union on the Slst. On Monday the iron-clads moved toward Sullivan Island, abreast of Fort Moultrie, and opened fire. The fort replied, assisted by a battery on Sullivan Island. Wagner, and Gregg. Gilmore's battery kept firing on Wagner. Sumpter is silent, though the rebel flag waves over its ruins. The result of the attack was unknown when the steamer left.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1.
A special correspondent of the Baltimore American says the steamer Spalding has arrived from off Morris Island Monday noon. The stormy weather for two days had checked naval operations.

Everything is in readiness to continue the

attack as soon as the weather is favorable.

When the Spaulding left the Weehawkeu was shelling Gregg.

The rehels raised another guu on the ruins of Sampter on Saturday, but on Sanday Gilmore's batteries dismonnted it, damaging the front of the parapet. The operations of Gilmore are progressing vigorously. His approaches are so close to Wagner that the combattants throw shells and greuades at each

other.

Wednesday we drove the rebels from their rifle pits on our advance line, capturing 18 prisoners. Dahlgren is confident of success.

New York, Sept. 4. prisoners. Dahlgren is confident of success.

New York, Sept. 4.

The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on the 1st, left Charleston bar at 5 P. M. the same day, and arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

She says the bomhardment is still continued. Gilmore had succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner. The iron-clads had teen withdrawn from the attack on Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island Charteston had not been bombarded for ten days. Everything was progressing favorably for the Union.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., Sept. 4. BRIDGEPORT, ALA., Sept. 4.

General Burnaide telegraphs that he took Kirgston on the 2d. Part of Menty's brigade of this army went in simultaneously. Burnside says he met with little serious opposition. All of East Tennessee, except the Chattanooga region, is exacuated and free. Everything is working splendidly with both Burnside and this army. The great obstacles of Raccoon and Lookout mountains will he surmounted in a day or two.

in a day or two.

TROY, N. Y. Sept. 4. Thor, N. Y. Sept. 4.

The draft for this city began this morning, and terminated this afternoon. The proceedings were orderly, but great interest was felt, and the office of Provost Marshal Hnghes was crowded throughout the day. Only a small military force was on hand, although two accounts were in the city.

regiments were in the city.
St. Louis, Sept. 4. St. Louis, Sept. 4.
Charles Noyes, formerly Special Mail Agent and United States Detective, was brought here last night from Toledo, under arrest, for the robbery of the United States Express Office a few nights ago.

[Special desputches to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special despatches to the Lonisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Ex-Congressman Lowe telegraphs the President that the Union ticket has been carried in California by twenty-five thousand majority. While it is true that the nozzle of the 300-pounder was blown off, the gun is not disabled thereby, as reported, but it is as good as no w Gen. Gilmore has been the gainer by the feport, as another 300-pounder was sent him, supposing the one he had was really destroyed. General Hinner has been assigned to active duty and will leave for the West in a few days. It is intimated his destination is St. Louis. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of the exchange of colored prisoners of war was fully discussed. The government will take a firm and honorable position on this question: no exchange other than soldier for soldier, of any descriptior, will be consented to. A despatch from Minister Corwin from Mexico was received to-day at the State Department; no intimation of its contents has been made further than that they embrace matters of importance to the country.

The report that Gen. Majors has been re-WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

ther than that they embrace matters of impor-tonce to the country.

The report that Geu. Meigs has been re-moved from the Quartermaster General's office is not true. Gen. Meigs has just returned from the inspection of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac. That inspection determined him to make a thorough inspection of all our armies. He will start this evening for the armies of Grant and Rosecrans, and will, in his tour, compass all.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept 4. John Morgau and his followers have been too much favored by their friends with good things to secure the object of their imprisonment in the penitentiary, which in fact has been tar more comfortable to them than if they had been placed in Camp Chase prison; hence the authorities have determined to deny them all luxuries. This applies to what is sent from Kentucky or by other friends as well as from Kentucky or by other friends as well as to what they may desire to purchase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. Admiral Lee transmits to the Navy Departnent the following report of the destruction of the blockade-runner "Alex Cooper," which was accomplished in "New Topsail Inlet," in North Carolina, Aug. 22d:

North Carolina, Aug. 22d:

U. S. Shockokon, off Wilmington, N. C.,
Augaet 26th.—Sir: I have the bonor to report that we have destroyed the blockade-runing scheoner "Alex Cooper" under the following circumstances: On the 12th I made a reconnoissance with boals in "New Topsail lulet," and was driven out by four pieces of artiflery stationed opposite its mouth, but not before I had discovered a schooner at a wharf some six miles up the Sound. The schooner I determined to destroy, and, as it was so well I determined to destroy, and, as it was so well puarded, I concluded to use strategy.

On the evening of the 22d, the "Shockokon" anchored close into the sea heach, about five miles from the lulet, and I sent ashore two note: crews, who shouldered the "dingue" and carried it across the neck of land that divides the sea from the sound. This way is fount half a mile in width and covered with a dense thicket. The crossing placed my men In this city, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Eliza Hughey, in the some inities in the rear of the artillery force gnording the entrance. The "dingue" being launched in the inside water, six men under my executive officer, Easign Jos. J., Cowry, days.

In this city, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Eliza Hughey, in the 3rd year of her age.

Outher 2d inst., John Williamson, infant son of James M. and solite Henning, aged 15 mouths and 11 of the control of the same of James M. and solite Henning, aged 15 mouths and 11 of the control of the control

started with orders to destroy or cap'nre anystarted with orders to destroy or capinre any-thing that could be of use to the enemy.

Now it seems that a 12-pounder howitzer was situated at the point for which we were examining, and, the smoke stack of my steamer having been seen over the trees, the commandant of the fort, Capt. Adams, had came down from the main camp to insure a brigh-lockent. While the rebels at the schooner's mathead were straining their exams in lawking pasthead were straining their eves in looking to the South my boat was approaching in another direction, and the men succeeded in landing about eixty (60) yards from the whari without being discovered.

The Master-at-Arms, Robert Clifford, crept

The Master-at-Arms, Robert Clifford, crept into the rebel camp and counted the men, and having returned to his shipmates a charge was ordered, and our seamen poured on them with a shont. In a moment the enemy, who outnumbered us three to one, were routed, leaving in Mr. Cowry's possession teu privateers, including Captain Adams and Lieut. Latham, one 12-pounder, an army howitzer, eighteen horses one schooner and some exeighteen horses, one schooner, and some extensive salt works. Mr. Cowry these three out two pickets, detached two more to guard the prisoners, and with the remaining two fired the vessel and the salt works. These were thoroughly consumed.

The object of the expedition heing accom-

plished, my men returned to the vessel with cut loss, bringing with them three prisoners and all that the boat would contain. The rebel officers and privates dress alike, and my men were at a loss what three to retain. They scttled the matter, however, by picking out the three best-looking ones, who all turned out to be privates; so the officers owed their safety to their lack of physiognomy—a new feature in military strategy. While this was going on at the main land, the pickets on the leach side, under the acting master's mate, found fit to engage and repulse the rebel pickets force in that quarter without loss on our el officers and privates dress alike, and my et force in that quarter without loss on our

This schooner cleared from New York for This schooler cleared from New York for Port Royal with an assorted cargo, and was towed cutside the line of hlockade by a gunboat. I shall try to learn the names of the patriotic persons, if any, who entered into the little arresulation.

patriotic persons, this little speculation.

W. B. CUSHING,

Lieutenant Commanding. ndence of the Cincinnati Con THE SITUATION -- ARE THE AUTHOBITIES ALIVE TO IT?

MT. STERLING, KY., Sept. 1, 1863. There is not a little apprehension felt here at present as to the inture. For the last four weeks there has scarcely been a night but what the stock on some farm was stolen, or what the stock on some farm was stolen, or some dwelling-house or store robbed, in this and Bath county. The whole country seems to he infested with little squads of rebel guerillas. Where they come from, and whose command they belong to, no one knows. Though there is no regular rebel army between this place and the rebel lines in Virginia, yet it is absolutely dangerons to go even a few miles outside of the picket lines of this post. Nor is this state of things ascribable to the inefficiency of our military here. of this post. Nor is this state of things as-cribable to the inefficiency of our military here. They are doing their duty. Companies of cavalry are constantly on the scont, and as constantly killing and taking prisoners these rebel robbers. But the scoundrels are hard to catch. They hide in daytime in the bush and in corn-fields, or in the houses of their sym-pathizing friends. At night they make for the premises of some loyal man, and usually rob him of his money and horses, when they leave scain, no one knows where, but of leave sgain, no one knows where, but of conne toward the mountains and Virginia. In the last few days they have become bolder. A large company of them drove in our advance post a few nights ago. A large scout was sent out, before which they retired in

from citizens of the mountains we learn that there is increased activity among them— that they come and go as if on reconnoitering expeditions. Everything has the appearance of another contemplated raid, and this time hy way of Whitesburg, from the forces of Gen.

The opinion here is shared almost univer-

The opinion here is shared almost universally that unless speedy steps are taken to prevent, there will be a raid of considerable importance, if it has not already commenced, as neny confidently assert.

But, it may be said, why should there be a raid now, when Burnside is in East Teunesee? This is the very time for the raid to be made. Every rebel under General Preston's command knows that, in a few days, the 14th and 10th Kentucky Cavalry will be mustered and 10th Kentucky Cavalry will be mustered and 10th Kentucky Cavalry will be mustered out of the service, their time being out. I know that this is just as much talked of among the rebels as among us. If there are no other toops sent here to supply their places, what will prevent them from coming down? Nothing. I know, furthermore, that they do not believe that other troops will be sent here. They predicate this belief upon the ground that Burnside took his troops nearly all with him on his march—leaving only all with him on his march—leaving only enough to protect the Kentucky Central Railroad and his camp at Hickman Bridge. Now, what can they gain in the event of a successful raid in this region? Immediately! Their cattle supply market is cut off, and they must have beef. In this and Bath country, and the country contiguous, they can get over three country contiguous, they can get over three thousand of the finest head, together with a large number of horses and mules. 1s this not an object they would desire to accomplish? They will not pretend to undertake a raid

for a wider object. They can also get woollen jeans and merchandise to any amount. All this they need and must have before winter, and to attain it they will most certainly risk and to attain it they will most certainly risk much, and that in a very short time.

But all this can be prevented by timely action. Let the authorities be wide awake to the movements of Preston and his hungry gang. He has some 2,500 men under him, existered at different points along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, one half of whom are mounted. If Burnside gets Knoxville, he will have to ahandon his line, and fall on Richmond; and, before he does so, he will attempt to gain some celat by a raid into the unpro-

mold; and, before he does so, he will attempt to gain some celat by a raid into the unprotected portion of Kentucky. Just as sure as this country is left entirely unprotected, just so sure will a raid of robbery commence, and this country be stripped of all it has—the only question being, whether it will be done by a large raid or by squads of guerillas.

LOYALIST. A CALL UPON ABSENT TENNESSEEANS. HEADQUARTELS 11th TENNESSEE CAVALRY,]

CAMP NELSON, August 31.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
Will you do me the kindness to insert the following in your excellent Jonrnal?

Hark! ye Tennesseeans scattered throughout Kentucky, Illinois, and Indian, or elsewhere. Come join the 11th Tennessee Cavalry and go into our beloved land to avenge your wrongs and restore a peaceful government over a wronged and down-trodden community. You wronged and down-frodden community. You who, on account of oppression, have been driven from your homes because of your loyalty to the best government the world ever saw, come flock to the standard of your country as a sist in driving the enemy out of the lend of your nativity. You wish to return to your homes and families. You will he as hamed to skulk in to your friends and families in the rear of the army composed of pattriotic mean of other States who go in advance triotic men of other States who go in advanc

ilies in the rear of the army composed of pattriotic men of other States who go in advance of you to peril their lives to redeem your land from thraldom—to restore law and order and hring form ont of chaos.

East Tennessee has done nobly for the good cruse. She has sent her thousands into the field, nerved with as pure patriotism as was ever breathed hy mortal man. But honor to whom honor is due. The laurels of your neighbor or your hrother will avail you nothing. I speak to all able-bodied young mer. Come and take away your reproach. Let it not be said of you that you are too cowardly or too disloyal to fight for your most cherished rights. As Abraham said to Tera, his father-in-law, "Come thou with us, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." Come thou with us, and we will do thee good, for the government hath spoken good concerning Tennessee. Light is now hirsting in on the moral distness and political gloom that pervades the Southern Confederacy.

You who enlist for three years will not, in my judgment, serve any longer than those who go in for twelve months. The war will soon be over, and we return to civil life; and, mark what I say, the good soldier who goes in for the longer time will receive the greater praise and the largest bounty.

JAMES A. DAUGHTY,

Colonel 11th Tennessee Cavalry.

THE CONDITION OF THE REEL STATES—
OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.— The Rochester (N. Y.) Express claims to have private information that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, supposed to be Justice Nelson, has written an opinion "on the legal condition of the war for the suppression of rebellion, and this opinion is concurred in by the whole bench, including Chief Justice Tancy. The opinion is said to maiutain that the States in rebellion have lost their rights as Siates, and must come into the Union simply as Territories, subject to the General Governas Territories, subject to the General Govern-ment and entitled to its protection. New State organizations may be formed by the peo-ple, under the Constitution and laws of Con-gress, as in the case of other Territories, but the old States cannot come into the Union with their present organization and officers still reaking with the horrible crime they have committed against the national life."

United States Revenue Stamps.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon baving their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Custom-house.

PRILIP SPEED, mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dia. Ky.

DIED.

On Thursday night, at 10 minuts past to'clock, Mr. HENEY B. WESTBAY, aged 67 years. Lights city, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Bliza Hughey, in the 33d year of her age.

New York Sept. 5.
The banks of this city have accepted Mr. Chase's proposition to loan the Government \$35,000,000 at six per cent interest, and be paid in the new five per cent legal tender Treasury notes, anthorized by the great \$900,000,000 loan act of last March. To their acceptance, how-ver, two conditions have heen made which it is scarcely believed Mr. Chase will accede to: First, the banks wish the Treasury rotes to run on two or three years, whereas it has been deemed absolutely essential to the financial safety of the issue that one year he the extreme limit. Second, that one year he the extreme limit. Second, the banks stipulate that, if they take the \$35.000,000 of these Treasury notes, the remaining \$35,000,000 which are hereafter to be issued shall be negotiated through the hanks, if they

shall choose to take them.

Should the lean fail to be negotiated, it is urged that Mr. Chase will be easily able to replenish the Treasury during the next two months by the issue of certificates of indebtedness of the 5-20's, and, if necessary, a small amount of ordinary enrrency in amount fully adequate, may, by these means, be raised without any serious derangement if not with positive advantage to the general financial interests of the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. The official orders show that the capture of The official orders show that the capture of the gunboats Reliance and Satelite by the rebels was owing to a disregard of instructions by the commanding officer.

"The Treasury Department is engaged in the medification of the regulations of the commerce on the Mississippi river.

CINCINNATI, Sept. (A despatch was received in this city to-day announcing that General Burnside entered Knoxville on the 4th. No particulars. BALTIMORE, August 6.

Ex-Governor Thomas has been re-nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of Maryland, by a convention which adopted strong unconditional Union resolutions.

COMMERCIAL. WREKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 6, 1863. We continue our quotations for gold this day at 29% 30% cent buying and 37% selling, and silver at 21% 30% cent buying and 37% selling, beamand notes 22% 29 buying and 37% selling. Exchange is buying at par and selling at 10% cent preminm. Bankers buy Kentucky notes at 10% cent, and indiana netes al 10% to the preminm. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 30% 35% of discount. Other Southern money is quoted at 60% 50 cent discount. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at Government certificates of Indebtedness are bought a

9814. Canada money 27@28. ASKES-Polash 6@8c, pearl 8@10c. BEANS-Saice al \$2 50@3 50 % bushel. BATTING-Sales at 50@53c.

BAGGING-Sales at 15c. DERSWAX, FRATHERS, AND GINSENG-BOOSWAX 34-2350 eathers 42@43c, ginseng 65@70c. Bulter-1:@?0c. Covton &c .- Yarns, in iota, 10@12c for the various

CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles 13 senter star 17c CHEESE-W. B. at 10%@lic. FLOUR AND GRAIN—\$5 7.0% for extra family, and \$4 50@4 75 for superfine. Wheat—saies 500 bushels at 80, 90, and 95; for red and white, and market duit. We quote corn at 55@60c for ear and 60@65c shelled. Sales ol rve at 50c. Oafs, new, at 40/245c from wagons. Bar-

ley at 25@\$1 00. Sales shipstuffs at \$20 \$1 ton, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$13. SHEETINGS-Heavy, Sales of G.W. at 33@3 % F yard. TALLOW-Heid at toc. Eggs-Light sales at 12c F dozen.
GROCERIES-Unchanged; sales of sugar at 121/2 to 16c

Ph. Molarees and syrup 50 to 70c. Coffee 29 23. Paovish Ns-Sides clear 7, ribbed 5%c; sho 18 ms 9,12@10, canvassed 11@13c F B. TEAS-G. P. \$1@1 50, Black \$i@1 25.

POTATORS—Sales at \$1 50@2 00 % bbt. HOPS—Sales at 23@25c. HAT—Light sales of new in small quantition at \$16@ 17 % ton, and will not command more than \$14@15 00 Hemr-Small saies at 90@8110 P lon.
Hemr-Small saies at 90.
Hemr-Small saies at 9

dozen. Uppers \$36@42 # dozen. Calf skins, city, \$2@ 250; French \$4@4 15. Inon, Nalls, and Steel—Bar S. C. 4%@4Mc, charcoal 5%@5%c, pig \$48@53-hot and cold blast Nails \$0 25@ 5.50 for 10d; other sizes in proportion in iots of 103 kog and upwarde; retail \$5.50. Cast-steel 22@20c; Ameri can bilster t0c; steel stabs 11c, and wings 12c. JEANS-Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80c

LARD-Sales at 9@9%0. MESS PORK-Old mess, in small iots, 9%c, with little demand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.

MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Sales of Kentuckyat 556 5c; extra \$1. Olls-Lineed at \$1 05. Coal oft 40@79c per galion Tanrers' \$1 20. Lard oil 80@85c. BAG8-5½C.

Salt-50@55c. Wool-Washed 40@50c. In crease 35@10c. PAINTS-White Lead \$9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead 4c. Extract Logwood to@thc. MACKERELS-No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and, No. 2 at \$2 00,

Strots-\$3@3 25. Onions.—Command \$1 75 P bbi. FLAXSEED-Sales of new at \$1 25 % bushel. EALCOME—Advanced to 93c 7 gation.

Toracco—The sales during the present week foot up
376 hhds, a fatting off from last week of 14 hhds. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr. Shelby House Elock Market—Downing & Herr.
LOUISVILLE, Sept.' 5, 1863.
The recelpis, sales, and transactions of live stock
at this yard during the past week have been good, and
n fair demand for all kinds of stock. All sold about
as fast as they arrived.
The receipts of cattle al this yard have been very
fair, and all were sold as fast as they arrived. Government bayers bought what the hatchers did not
need, and at rather belier prices than the previous
work for the same grades of cattle. No extending need, and at make beater presentant the previous week for like same grades of cattle. No extra fine cattle arrived in the market, and the cattle that were offered were mostly common and second rate.

The arrivals of slicep in the market were pretty

fair None in the market upsold. Ail soid at fair fair. Note in the market ussoid. All sold at fair prices.

There was a good supply of hogs in the market during the past week, and a few in the market unsold. But few cows and caires were offered.

Cattle, first quality and extra, from \$3 to \$3.50; second rate at \$2.50 to \$3.50; and third rate at from \$2 to \$2.25 \(\frac{3}{2}\) hundred bs gross.

Hogs at from \$4.75 to \$5.50 \(\frac{3}{2}\) one hundred bs gross for good another. No extra on the market.

for good quality. No extra on the market, Sheep and lambs at from \$1.85 to \$3.25 \$\mathbb{P}\$ head, TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PASY WHEE.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman. Louisvilla, Sept. 5, 1863.

The market for five stock at this yard has been very brisk, and a good supply of all descriptions of stock were offered for saic and disposed of by owners as fast as they arrived. In cattle there was a decided improvement in quality, and an advance of 25 cents 14 160 was fully established on Monday and kept np during the week.

Hogs and sheep are in fair demand at previous

prices.

Suics of cattle, choice and extra, at 34@34c; fair to Fulse of cattle, choice and extra, at 3-463-4c; tair to good at 2-462, c; and common and rough at 1-462-4c, gross weight.

Sheep—heavy, of 100 hs and npwards, 3-61-4c; extra 3-4c, live weight; common \$-262-250 Ph head, and dnii.

Lamba seil at \$-2683 Ph head.

Hogs—weil fatted heavy, at 565-5c; light stock hogs dnit at 3-35-4c; rices weight.

duil al 3@3½c, gross weight. Total number of live stock on sale the past week. THE MILLIONS VISITING NEW YORK FOR 30 YEARS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND Cristadoro's Hair Dye & Preservative

Made and applied within a square of the same spot.
Nothing but their
UNEQUALLED PERFECTION Pasgiven them their WOBLD-WIDE REPUTATION and made them take the place of all other preparations. The Dye produces any shade desired in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CHISTADORO, 8 Aster House,

New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hadr-Cristadoro's HairPreservative Is invaluable with his Byo, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most boantiful gioss, and great vitality Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle according to size.

s2 deod&weowtm

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhosa.

Dr. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhosa.

Dr. Seminal Wealment, Impolency, Loss of Power, etc., resectify and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most akeptical of its merits. Frie SI a box. Sent, post-paid, be any address by S. C. UPHAM 403 CHESTEUT SPECIFIC PHILAPELPHIA, PA. Ulrculars sent free.

-24 doew&weewity ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS, 50. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, Bornart L. MAITLABE, PARK WILLIAM WASSET, Appril de Wiely Glendale Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the second Mot day of September next. Its buildings and other accommedations are ample and elegant, its leachers in the literary and ornamenal departments are missupassed, its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrors are am ng the best educated, many of them presidents gnd professors in the best Western mulcotteges. For catalogues, information, or admission direct to Esev. J G. Musroar, D. D., Glendale, Hamilton county, Ohlo. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST OASH PRICE FOR STEEDENS' CERTIFICATES and HOSPITAL CLAIMS. CONTINUES MAIN AND STAIRS, OP STAIRS, OP STAIRS,

H. W. HAWES.

Depot Quartermaster's Office. LOUISVILLE, KY, Angust at. 186
EALED Proposals will be received at this office formishing mules to the Quartermaster's Dep FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Bids are invited for small or large lets.

W. JENKINS,
al d&wtsept19 Capt. & A. Q. M. U. S. Arm A Fine Farm,
UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION. IN
River, will be sold or exchanged for property near this city. Inquire at this office.

Kentucky Female College,
Shelbyville, Ky.
This Institution, Owned By the BapI tists, will reopen on the second Mouday in September, 183, under the supervision of Rev. J. W.
Goodman se Principal and Proprietor. For parleniars see circular or address J. W. Goodman, Shelbywille, Ky.

ars see circular or address J. Ville, Ky.
[Lonieville Democrat copy.] GALT HOUSE, Corner Main and Second streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DOBERT A. BELL HAVING PURCHASED THE DOBERT A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR Stlas F. Miller, }[Pemocrat cepy.] a20 daw2m POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

WEST PENN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA,
FOR THOROUGH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING
in the principles and practice of MINE, CIVIL, and
EUHANICAL ENGINEERING—of Analytical and
Industrial Chemistry—of Metallurgy and Architecture. Total Chemistry of the Analysis of Oces; in Mechanical Topographical and Architectural Prawling; in the Modeling of Stone Arches, Marways, ac. in Clay and Plaster and in the use of Englueering Instruments in the field, completes the instruction of the class and lecture rooms.

The convers on Milliaury Engineering Includes Pleis

Eleventh Annual Session begins September 15. For Catalogues and further Internation address e2 d6& w2

SCIENCE HILL ACADEMY, SCIENCE FILLE, KY.
THE SEVENTY-EIGHTEI ("SYR) SEMI-ANNUAL
Lesion of this Institution will open on Monday,
September 7, 183 For circulars, giving full informamapply to Mrs. J. A. TKV18,
Frincipal. Bethany College.

THE IWENTY THIAD SESSION OF BETHANY COLLEGE will open on the first Monday in October next. Hitherto tais Institution has been enlirely exempt from any mistary interruptions, and the promises are that it will continue to go on in entire freedom from disturbance of all kinds. The student can here presente his studies with as much tranquility as in times of the profoundest peace, and on this account Bethany College afforus peculiar advantages. We carnestly invite the patrons of education to lend us their considence in the full assurance that they will

M. C. RAMSEY Watches. Clocks, Fashionable TI XI Jewelry, Silver ■ Ware, Superior

No. 318 Fourth street. WWATCHES REPAIRED by J. R. ESTERLE

THOS. E. WILSON.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glassware, Tobacco, Snuffs, Perfumery, &c.,

AGENTS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS. a29 d&w2mls UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Sa. No.113.
United States of America's. John Jones, &c.

Enited States of America vs. John Jones, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the Pistrict Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentacky, in the above enhilled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1873, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentacky, who prosecutes herelp, in behalf of the United States, alleging that John Jones, since the 17th of July, 1862, has do a the acts and committed the offerces of mounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1882, entitled "an act to appress theurrection, to purish trea on and rebellion, to wize and configuration purish trea on and rebellion, to wize and configuration property of relects, and for other purposes, and that said John Jones, at the time he did as dars and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz. that raid John Jones, at the time he did as da l'a and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Ferty-three acres, one rood, and twenty-four poles, being No. 3 in enbilishiou of one hundred and eighty-three acres of land lying in Jefferson county, Ky, who suidivided into eix lots or parceis by the Marshai of the Chauvery Cent.

Also, one hundred and thirty two acres of land known as lot No. 10. adjoining Gazley & Jockeys' farm, and the rents due and to become due on both trasts.

And that said ar leies became thereby forfelied to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against tive same that the same may be outdemed as herfelied as aforesaid,

New, therefore, in pursuance of the monit'on under

J. TEVIS, U. S. Altorney.

Dated September 7, 1833.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

United States of America vs Sandford Lyne, &c.

Willeras, An Information of the United States, within and for the District of Kantucky, ig the above entitled came, on the 5th day of September, A. De 1823, by J. Tevis, Egg., Attorney de presented berein for the District of Kantucky, ig the above entitled came, on the 5th day of September, A. De 1823, by J. Tevis, Egg., Attorney de prosecutes berein for the District of United States, alleging that said Sandford Lyne, since the 17th of July, 1832, has done the acts and committed the offences denonneed by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Unity, 1832, has done the next and committed the offences denonneed by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1832, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish troanon and rebellion, to celze and commented the offences, owned the properly following, 1822.

All the "right, litle, and interest of said Sandford Lyne in the seal earlies of candiord and wim. Lyac.

A tract of input of 555 five hundred and twenty-six across, on the seal came, sucked, and the said, sucked, and the said, sucked, and the said, sucked, and being so forfeited, the same are oy reason of the promises forfeited its exid United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in bastbay of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereth admonish all persons having or claiming any intered in and property, or having any instruction in and property, or having any instruction and there to interpose their claims, and make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McHWELL, U. S. M. K. D. Josta Spiller and there to interpose their claims, and make their respective allegations in that behalf.

United States of Kanteket, and the property and the procective allegations in that behalf.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. No. 130, nited States of America va. William Thomas Vin-

United States of America va. William Thomas Vincent, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION IIAS BEEN within and for the District Courl of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cannot the Shates and the Shates, slightly and the Shates are the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, slightly and the Shates are the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, slightly shad one the acts and committed the offences denonned by the States, and countried the offences denonned by the States, slightly shad the Shates, slightly shad the Shates, slightly shad to an appreciate shad to the Shates, slightly shad to an appreciate shad that shad whitem Thomas Vincent, at the lime he distant acts and committed salt offences, owned the following property:

One hundred and thart shad whitem Thomas Vincent, at the lime he distant acts and committed salt offences, owned the following property:

One hundred and tharty cross of a tract of Ian I, more or less, in Olinham country, Ky, about two and a half miles must of Floydaburg, adjoining the lands of Foundain Boniuvan and James vincent.

The same of Foundain shad the shad the salt of the sum of So (inlesty-live dollars), due 2th December, 1853, in hands of Grov. Neal.

Aloney egro man named lienty.

Once agro man maned lienty.

And that sald articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the Califed States of America, and praying process actainst the same, side of the Califed States of America, and praying process actainst the same, side the monition under line and control of the monition and control of the salt praying said articles, or in any manner interests therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to he heids the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next vetober term, the States hall.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the heids the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on t

trier, on the first day of its next October term, the it-day of October, A. D. 1883, then and there to interplet their claims, and to make their alterations in that be hall.

H. C. McDOW ELL, U. S. M. K. D. J. Truis, U.S. Attorney.

Pated September 7, 1883,

87 digwt

HEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS filed in the District Court of the United a and for the District of Kentucky, in the of canacon the 5th day of September, A. Tevis, Esquire, A torney for the United

steet, creek to river, between Brook and feet, creek to river, between Floyd and

> or.
>
> 17'-feet, river, sonth side of Fulton, bet. Pres-and Jackson elrests.
>
> 10t 16, fronting on Portland Avenus.
>
> 8 corner Manuson and Garden.
>
> 33's feel by 2M, sonth Market, between Brook
> Floyd etreets.
>
> 5'-y-feet, creek to river, between Preston and
> kenn attreets. h feet, creek to river, between Preston and yd streets.
>
> 11''s ft., river north side Fniton, between Presand Jackson streets.
>
> 7''s ft., creek soulh side Fniton, between Pres11 feet, creek to Bindy street.
> 11 feet, creek to Bindy street.
> 12 by 39 feet, south side Water, between Floyd
> Preston streets.

mouck streets, 40 feet by 117, west side of Campbell, creek to

Presion streets, southeast corner of Floyd and feet, creek, south side Fulton, between 1st ad 2d.

7, 20 by 165 ft., north side Madison, between Free-n and Jackson etreum, acree, Fresh. Woods, acree. Larden Lands. acree. Jefferson county, langular interaction, between Garden and Green reed, about 25.

grass creek.
grass creek.
see acres of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson county, neres of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson counsy, tentucky.

on any money, stacks, or credits in the hands of ge W. Womack belonging to easil Freston. Id that said articles became thereby forfeited to use of the United States of America, and praying researched the manufacture and provided as aforesaid. The money of the Court, the said of the Court, the said of the Court, and the countries, and praying result (Court, the difference of the countries of the countri

neir claims, and to make their a legations in that bar.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. Tavar, U. S. Altorney.
Dated September 7, 1863.

87 410 2 w 6 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as. No. 132.

Prive States of America vs. Simon B. Buckner, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFO SMATION HAS BEEN lided in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kontacky in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1853, by J. Tevis, Esquire Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the

ions in that behalf.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Ented September 6, 1873.

67 diokwe UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 110.

States for the Histrict of Kentneky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, altegring that notic Elisha Worthington, since the I'th of July, 1828, has done the acts and committed the offences kenoned by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved I'th July, 1826 centited "An act to suppress Insurrection, to posish treason and rebellion, to selze and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other pury case," and that said Elisha Worthington, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property fellowing, viz.

I wenty-four hundred and thirty-one dellars and the said Elisha Worthington, at the time the said of Speed & Henning.

Abo., the centre, money, stocks, credits, and effects in hands of Speed & Berrett belonging to said Worthington.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfaited the same into been scized and is now in the custody of the Marchalf for said United States, and being so forfested the same into been scized and is now in the custody of the Marchalf for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the scal of the Court to me directed and distrered, I NO. 416 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshai for said District. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Coart to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admospish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anylthing to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfested and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the payer of said information, that they be and appear to be the same shall not be condemned as forfested to the control of the cut of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the best of the cut of Louisville, in and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that Challe, L. S. M. K. D. Joanua Thurs, U.S. Attorney.

Dated Sept. 7, 1863. a: dlokwe UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 34. No. 147. United States of America vs John R. Throckmor United States of America vs John R. Throckmorth, 7c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
filed in the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentacky, in the above
entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1853,
by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States,
for the District of Kentucky, who presentes herein,
in behalf of the United States, alleging that John R.
Throckmerton, since the 17th July, 1852, has done the
a-ta and committed the offences denounced by the 5th
July, 1853, entitled "An act to unppress insurrection,
to punish treasan and rebellion, to esize and confiscate
the property of "ebels, and or other purposes," and
flast said John R. Throckmorton, at the time he did
setty following: erty following:

The interest of John R. Throckmorton in 23 acres of land, more or less, in Josephon county, Ky., being part of a that tolkid acres, 2700 s, It-quare polest, conveyed by Aris Throckmorton to said John R. Throckmorton and Caroline Adams; 25 bonds of the City of Lonisvi le of El. Sit ceach; also any estate, effects, reslite, or stocas of maints in the kands of Aris Throckmorton belonging to said John R. Throckmorton, or liw which he has an interest.

That the same are by reasons of the premises for felted to said United Sistes, and being so forfeited these main has to resid Estrice.

That the same are by reasons of the premises forfeited these main has to resid Estrice.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monitien under the seaf of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything beany shy the same shall not be condemwed as forfeited and the proceeds there if disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said D strict Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and firs and Datrict, on the first day of its next October terms, the 5th day of October, A. B. 1883, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective silvestions in that behalf and the proceeds and the property of the first day of the property of the said Battrict, on the first day of the next decrease of the Court of the States of Court of the States of the States of Court of the States of the States of Court of the States of the Court

UNITED STATES OF AMEBICA,
DEFRICT OF KENTUCKY:
United States of America vs. H. Clay Moriwether, &c.
Wilstees of America vs. H. Clay Moriwether, &c.
Wilstees of America vs. H. Clay Moriwether, &c.
Wilstees of America vs. H. States of the Control of the United States,
within and for the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitied cames, on the 5th day of September, A. D.
Is.'s, by J. Tovia, Esquire, Attorney for the United
States for the Plistrict of Kentucky, who prosecutes
berein, in behalf of the United States, alloging that
said H. Clay Meriwether that
said H. Clay Meriwether, that
said H. Clay Meriwether,
and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congreen approved 17th July, 182, enlitted "An act to
enpyres insurrection, to punish treason and tobelifies,
to seize and confiscate the property of robels, and for
other purposes," and that said H. Clay Meriwether,
at the time he did said acts and committed said ofkence, owned the groperty following, viz:
One tudivided fifth of one hot of inad 660 feel by 300
feet on the wild fifth of one hot of inad 660 feel by 300
feet on the bath of the second of the said of Preston
and personal estate of Davial H. Meriwether, deconasel.
The Interest of said H. Clay Meriwether, deconasel.
The Interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the real
and personal estate of Davial H. Meriwether, deconasel.
That the same and by reason of the monillon under
the same has the resets, Londrellie, Ky, and the
retils due and to become disc between forfeited to said United States and being a Greffled the
Murchai fir said by traventer of the presults forfeited to said United States and being a Greffled in the
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Murchai fir said UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PITCH! PITCH! and for sale D) WM. SKENE & (N)., Sull st at.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS. S FRUIT JARS OF DIFFERENT ST sale, and Tin Fruit Cans made to order.

WHEAT PANS. to Interplace in the to be a first of the total terms of the terms of

SEALING-WAX.
SEALING-WAX FOR FRUIT JAES AND CANO WM.SEENE & CO., Bully t st.

BEST OF ALITY.

Benefits of Harvesting Machines.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says, in reference to reaping machines, that "it has long since become an acknowledged fact that no nation has made such rapid progress in improvements in labor-saving machines as our own; and more especially is this true of agricultural implements. The fame of our reapers, threshers, &c., has become world wide; and the value of these and similar inventions to our own people is beyond the power of any man to estimate. It is only when we consider the immense grain crop of our conntry—the eight Northwestern States alone furnishing 620,000,000 bushels per annum—and realize the utter impossibility of gathering it realize the utter impossibility of gathering it without the aid of these machines, that we can begin to appreciate their value to us as a people. The most of these improvements have been made within the last quarter of a cenbeen made within the last quarter of a century, and their progress has been constantly accelerated, increasing annually in arithmetical ratio. As we are mainly an agricultural people—that being the great interest of the nation, upon which all other interests are based—it becomes highly important that our agriculturists keep themselves fully posted as to all improvements which may aid or cheapen their labors, or increase their products. Nearly or quite all these improvements or inventions are connected more or less directly with matents.

THE CULTURE OF WATER-CRESS.—The water-THE CULTURE OF WATER-CRESS.—The water-cress is cultivated upon an extensive scale in the adjacent districts of country for the Lon-don market. The following description of its cultivation is from the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary:" "The trenches in which water-cresses are grown are so prepared that, as nearly as possible, a regular depth of 3 or 4 inches can be kept np. These trenches are 3 yards broad and 87 yards long, and whenever one is to be planted the bottom is made quite yards broad and 67 yards long, and whenever one is to be planted the bottom is made quite firm and alightly sloping, so that the water which flows in at one end may run out at the other. If the bottom of the trench is not sufficiently moist, a small body of water is allowed to enter to soften it. The crosses are then divided into small sets or cuttings, with roots attached to them, and these are placed at a distance of 3 or 4 inches from each other. At the end of five or six days a slight dressing of well-decomposed cowdung is spread over At the end of five or six days a slight dressing of well-decomposed cowdung is spread over all the plants, and this is pressed down by means of a heavy board, to which a long handle is obliquely fixed. The water is then raised to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, but never higher. Each trench is thus planted annually, and furnishes twelve crops during the season. In the summer the creases are gathered every fifteen or twenty days, but less frequently during winter; care is taken that at each gathering at least a third part of the bed is left untouched, so that neither the roots may be exhausted nor the succeeding gathering delayed. After every cutting, a little decayed cowdung, in the proportion of two large harrowfuls to each trench, is spread over the naked plants, and this is beaten down hy means of the rammer above-mentioned. After the creases have been thus treated for a twelvemonth, the manure forms a tolorably thick leavest the bettern of the treated and the creases have been thus treated for at twelvemonth, the manure forms a tolorably thick layer at the bottom of the trench, and tends to raise its level. To restore it to its original level, all the refuse should be thrown out upon the borders which separate the trenches from each other. These borders may be planted with artichokes, cabbages, or cauliflowers."

form is in good condition for eating, the grains being fully grown, boil a quantity of ears just enough to cook the starch, and then let them ool and dry a few honrs, and then shell or cut off the grains and spread them in the sun til dried. The best way to dry the corn is to nail a piece of cloth of very open texture on a frame, which if two feet wide and five feet long, will be of convenient size to handle. If the corn is spread thinly upon this cloth it will dry quickly, without souring. It should be corred with a piece of mosquito netting to keep off the flies. Another person gives the following directions for drying sweet corn: As soon he ears in an open oven, or some quickly dry-ng place. When the grains loosen shell the trains more of its natural flavor by drying fast-er. When wholly dried expose it to the wind by turning it slowly from dish to dish; the wind blows off all the troublesome white chaff

with our summers is, that there is too much drouth. A rich, mellow soil is, in part, a pre-ventive of this. A coat of straw, sawdust. will consequently be kept more moist. But these applications require labor. To remedy this, when manure is applied to enrich your land, let it be done as much as possible as a top-dressing, we mean on grain as well as meadows or pasture. Draw rank manure— any manure—early in the fall upon your mea-dows or grass lands; spread at once; but on cultivated land manure can only be applied to the surface after the harrow has left, and then cultivated land manure can only be applied to the surface after the harrow has left, and then it should be applied. It may be harrowed in or not. It will not only add fertility to the grain, but at the same time afford a covering against the sun and wind, of great importance. This is getting to be understood now. It is the protection from the sun that makes it so advantageous. Raw or nufermented manure may be used on grain in this way, with perhaps little, though some injury at first. But not so much as on meadows. Rank manure is head applied on meadows. Rank manure is head applied on meadows in the spring. It is heneficial then only as a mulch. Let farmers try little spots of grain in this way for an experiment, and they will see what a discovery they have made. It will not do to say the soil is rich enough—the soil is deteriorating; and increased richness adds increased abundance of most products. When the soil is still rich, then is the time to prepare against its exhaustion. When once exhausted it will be too late. We will then have the soil of Italy, Ireland, Egypt, and Greece, and all the ancient land, Egypt, and Greece, and all the ancient domain. It is considered an impossibility to re-claim such soils. This should be avoided—the soil kept good; and now is the time to do this. sou keps good, and now is the time to do this. Land mulched with manner has the advantage both of moisture and fertility; two things gained in one. Mulching is assuming an important rank in agriculture. It is the coat that protects.—[Illinois Farmer.

RENOVATING FLOWER BEDS.—If the exhansted beds have a good bottom, we advise removing the top spit and replacing it with a mixture of virgin earth from an upland field, well chopped up with old chippy cow-dung, and a good proportion of leaf-monld—say, if you can obtain the quantities, equal parts of the three ingredients. If you can get the beds empty in the winter the best way will be to take off the top spit and fork over the subsoil, so as to let the frost and snow penetrate it; then get a good supply of burned clay and hotbed dung, and chop them down together in a ridge, and let them be well frozen, and fill up the beds with the mixture early in March, and they will be in admirable condition for planting as soon as they have settled. Chippings off hedges, refuse wood, straw, etc., built up over a hole, and packed round with cakes of old turf, and then burned, make a capital dressing to dig into the old soil, if you cannot get new material to replace the wornout stuff. If used chindle for headiling plants apparent and proposed leaf. RENOVATING FLOWER BEDS .-- If the exto dig into the old soil, it you cannot get new material to replace the wornont stuff. If used chiefly for bedding plants, a compost of leaf-mould and sandy soil from a common, equal parts, and one-fifth of the whole very old dung, would prove a good mixture. Bedding plants do not require a rich soil as much as a new soil.—[Gardener's Weekly Magazine.

To DRAW A SPIKE.—Chauncey Lynch, Rutland county, Vermont, writes to the Agri-culturist that a tight spike may be withdrawn from the wood by holding a sledge-hammer or the head of an axe against one side of the pro-jecting part, and striking upon the opposite side with a hammer. The blow should be an upward one against the under side of the spike

BROILED TOMATOES. -In order to have to matoes nice, cooked in this manner, the largmators made, cooked in this manner, the large-est ones must be selected. Cut them into ra-ther thick slices, seasoning each peace with pepper and sait. Use an oyster gridiron to broil them on—a common one will answer— and cook them but a few moments. When

MILLET SEED INJURIOUS TO HORSES .- In the April Agriculturist "Basket Items," you say, that if Hungarian grass is fed with straw it is generally thought to be safe. It is so far from safe, so really unsafe, I must write a word. Last fall three horses were killed by it at one time from only once feeding. While waiting for a threshing machine to be set, an armful of it was given to them, and hef re an other night three were dead and others mad other night three were dead and others made sick. I came very near losing a nice mure by feeding it one winter. Four years ago almost every neighbor of mine used it for horses, now I know of not one that dare feed it. I could name a dozon horses in this vicinity killed, or nearly so, by using it. We never thresh it except for seed for sowing. It is there think that it is the seed that injures, and that when cut before the seed fells it is safe. Is it not the hull of the seed that injures, and that when cut of the seed that irritates the coats of the stom-ach and the intestines, and thus causes disea.

REMARKS.—So many have reported cases similar to the above, that it would seem almost certain that for some reason millet (Hun-WM. B. RIED

garian grass) seed cannot be safely fed to horses. At any rate the safe plan on which all appear to be agreed is, to ent the grass for fodder before the seed is ripened, when it is to be fed to horses. For sheep or other stock, for all we have heard to the contrary, it appears to be desirable food. - [American Agriculturist.

The following remarks in regard to new varieties of grapes, tested and decided upon by a committee, shows the impropriety of giving names of persons to kinds of fruit:

"It appeared to the committee that Lydia was rather acid, that 'Mary was pretty good, with a thick skin. and that Ellen was rather sub-acid, with a Catawba flavor."

To ERADICATE SORREL .- If you have field of sorrel that annoys you, ploughit in the fall, spread lime over it if you can, and harow carly; and seed down with clover, from si o eight quarts to the aere. The lime will The clover will take its place, and that vill be the last of your sorrel.

[St. Louis Vailey Farmer.

FOATRESS MONROE, Ang. 30. Jackson, Miss., Aug. 28.—A gentleman from Vicksburg reports an important military movement on toot, the character of which has not transpired. Three thousand Yankees are moving from Yazoo City toward Benton. A party of our cavalry lately crossed the ig Black, and went within eight miles of Vickehurg, where they met a line of negro pickets, and chased them from their posts. The Yankee cavalry came up to their assist-

ance, and our men retired.

Jackson, Aug. 27 — The Yankees are in force Cairo, Angust 30.
Gen. Steels is moving toward Little Rock The rebels are concentrating to oppose him. The rebels in the Trans-Mussissippi Department are organizing for better concert of ac-

ment are organizing for better concert of action.

Gen. Grant and Adjt. Gen. Thomas left Memphis for Vicksburg on Friday.

Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of White river has been accidentally burned.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the brig Atlantic hy the U.S. steamer Princess Royal, off the Rio Grande, Mexico. From the statement of Actling Master Chas. E. Late, in command of the guiboat Antonio, it appears that the Atlantic orande, Mexico. From the statement of Acting Master Chas. E. Late, in command of the gunboat Antonio, it appears that the Atlantic had cotton on board direct from the Texas shore, and that the Captain of the brig told him he would swear to the fact, and if a private interview could be granted, it would be to the advantage of the Government. The Captain's singular proceedings was, he says, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the parties chartering the vessel, and he says he was taken into Key West in this same Atlantic, while bound for Texas, by a U. S. vessel, as a prize, and laid there thirty-six days, but was smart enough to fool the authorities, notwithstanding he had contraband of war on board, he escaped from them, sued the U. S. Government and obtained judgment for ten thousand dollars. He then went off and delivered his cargo, which went into Brownsville, Texas, via Matampas. The Captain of the vessel further said, "if you don't look out I will fool you again. I have been in such business a long time, having ran the blockade during the Russian war, and if you are not very sharp I will get to the windward of you again."

Richmond papers of the 29th contain the following: Six hundred Yankee cavalry advanced up the Peninsula on Thursday as far as New Kent Conrt-house, and a detachment came later in the day to the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, fifteen miles below Richmond. At this point they exchanged a few shots with our pickets, and, it is said, several of each side were killed and wounded. We do not think that much blood was spilled. Our pickets here, however, were driven in, but before retiring they removed the floor of the bridge, and prevented the further advance of the enemy in that direction. It is by no means certain that the Yankeesdesigned to extend their reconnoisance this side of the Chickahominy, as they made New York, August 31. this side of the Chickahominy, as they made

this side of the Chickshominy, as they made no attempt to do so, but returned down the Peninsula. Whether they came from Willamsburg or were landed from transports at the White House we have not ascertained.

An officer of Gen. Eusey's staff, who returned yesterday evening from a scout as far as New Kent Court-house, reports that he saw no indications of a positive force, but was informed at the Court-house that six hundred had visited that place on Thursday. The strength of the invaders was greatly exaggerated by the first reports which reached the city.

St. Louis, August 31.

Delegates to the Union Mass Convention, to be held in Jefferson City to-morrow, are arriving from all parts of the State, and the prospects are that it will be the largest meet-

ing ever assembled in the State.

The Democrat's Springfield despatch says that President Lincoln has written a letter, which will be read at the Union meeting to which will be read at the Union meeting to be held there on the third of September, and states that its perusal will gladden the hearts of every true Union man in the country. It vindicales the President's fame and character, and will be the key-note of the next Presidential campaign. Edward Everett has also written a letter, strangely urging the prosecution of the war. The meeting on the third promises to be an immense one. Twenty-seven thousand people are expected to arrive by the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad alone.

STRVENSON, ALA., Aug. 31.

STRVENSON, ALA., Aug. 31.
Rebel accounts of the late bombardment at Chattanooga say that Gen. Wilder opened fre upon them without warning. A daughter of Mr. Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded, and three soldiers and five citizens were killed among than two ladies.

were killed, among them two ladies.
Floyd's death is confirmed.
Curry, of Kentucky, was killed in Richmond on the 26th by Bossford, Clerk of the Treasury Department.
Gen. Crook penetrated to the summit of
Lookont mountain and within nine miles of

Gen. Crook penetrated to the summit of Lookont mountain and within nine miles of Chattanooga and found the mountains clear of rebels. The enemy is in force at Chattanooga digging like beavers and making boasts of the intention to fight us there.

PHILADELPHIA, Angust 31.

Charleston papers of last Monday give the particulars of the bombardment of the city hy Gilmore. Out of thirteen shelis fired, twelve eight-inch fell in the city. The firing commenced between one and two on Saturday morning, arousing the people from their slumbers. No person was injured. Most of the shells fell in the middle of the streets. One entered the warehouse of Williams & Concorner of King and Church streets, and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the medical priveyor's storehouse, scattering things in great confusion. Some straw ignited, causing an alarm of fire, but was extinguished without tronble. Four shells fell in this locality.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

WASHINGTON, August 31.
The Richmond Despatch of August 29 con-The Richmond Despatch of Angust 23 contains the following:
White Sulphur Springs, Va, August 27.—
To Gen. S. Cooper: We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning.

Next morning the enemy retreated toward Warm Springs, pursued by onr cavalry and artillery, Cel. Geo. H. Patton commanding. The enemy were about 3,000 strong with six pieces of artillery under Gen. Averill. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

risoners and one piece of artillery.
(Signed) SAM JONES, Major-Gen.

(Signed) SAM JONES, Major-Gen.

New York, September 1.

Charleston, July 25.—The enemy's land batteries have been maintaining a steady fire on Sumpter all day. The fighting at Wagner was chiefly confined to the firing of our pickets on the enemy's sappers, who continue to approach Wagner.

This evening about dark the enemy's batteries opened a furious fire on Wagner, preparatory, as was supposed, to an assault. The following official despatches have been received:

[Herald's Special.] [Herald's Special.]

The steamer Baltimore, Oapt. Mitchell, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe and reports the gunboats Reliance and Satellite captured from us on the Chesapeake near the month of the Rappahannock. At Urbana, on the Rappahannock, the wounded men, among whom was the commanding officer of the Reliance, have been liberated.

Last night a fleet of gunboats accompanied by a Monitor from the coast squadron went up the Rappahonnock for the purpose of destoying a rebel fort at Lowery's Point, and recapturing gunboats.

capturing gunboats.

Among the rebels who captured the steam-Among the rebels who captured the steamers was a portion of the old Merrimac crew.

A despatch has been received by the military authorities here from Jenkins, announcing the death of Mosby, at a farm house just beyond Bull Run Mountains.

Carro, Sept. 1.

Brigadier General Beal and a number of other rebel officers from below passed through io-day, en ronte for Johnson's island, in charge of Lieutenant Wright.

The Nemphis Bulletin of the 30th learns from Mr. Ray, recently a prisoner at Little Rock, that the rebel force at that place is 40,-

60 years, only helf armed, commanded by Kirby Smith and Price. They are erecting fortifications on the op-posite side of the river, thirteen miles from Little Rock.

Little Rock.
It is reported that General Blunt is marching on to Arkadelphia.
Beal says the people of Arkansas are tired of war, and would gladly come under the protection of the Federal Government.

(Special despatch to the Louisville Journal !

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journai.]

Stevenson, Ala., Angust 29.

The Tennessee was bridged to-day with pontoons at three different places, above and below this place. The enemy resisted but slightly, opposing only with riflemen, who did but little damage. Troops crossed at the different points and hold the opposite bank. No attempt has as yet been made to bridge the river near Chattanooga.

The enemy works night and day throwing up earthworks about the city, and is evident.

The enemy works night and day throwing up earthworks shout the city, and is evidently massing his troops to defend it. His left rests on Lookout Monntain. Every preparation is made to throw the army across the river at a moment's warning.

One of the owners of the Chattanooga Iron Works came in to-day direct from Chattanooga, and estimates the enemy's strength, with the late accessions, at 50,000.

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains a letter from the Hon. John Adams, who is vouched for as a loyal man and friend of the Administration, and has just returned from a trip through Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. He says he has conversed extensively with the people and most of the leaders of the rebellion, most of whom record their final efforts a inconstant. of whom regard their final effort as ineffectual, and express a willingness to accede to any terms which shall not humiliate or degrade

They affirm that it is not for them to beg for They affirm that it is not for them to beg for peace, but tor President Lincoln to hold out the olive branch. They desire the leaders in the rebellion to be held to a strict accountability for their crimes. The writer urges a proclamation by President Lincoln, after the fall of Charleston, offering protection to all who will at once lay down their arms. The Intelligencer says the statements of the writer are entitled to full credit as facts.

are entitled to full credit as facts.

FORTRESS MONROS, August 29.

The steamer C. N. Thomas has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. Starling, et General Banks's staff, as bearer of despatches.

A despatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst, a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed in to Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel that has run this blockade within six weeks.

within six weeks.

The rebel papers received at Morehead City say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Cabinet, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and 50 acres of land at the end of the war. Two rebel soldiers recently made their way into Norfolk, Va., and after taking notes of everything of military interest in or about the city, attempted to return to Richmond, but were captured before passing our lines. They are now prisoners in Fort Norfolk, and it is expected will meet their deserts in a few days

expected will meet their deserts in a few days.

St. Louis, August 29.

The Democrat's Leavenworth special says the largest meeting ever held there assembled last night. Gen. Lane offered a resolution, which was unanimously passed, calling on all loyal men on the border that can be spared from home protection to assemble at Panola on the eighth of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and organize into companies of twenty men each, under Captains of their own choosing. Lane spoke two honrs, saying the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, and exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.

at a moment's notice. Hon. A. C. Wilder offered a resolution in behalf of the committee on resolutions, stating that the raid on Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and indigent policy

chargeable to the imbecile and indigent policy of the commander, and demanding the immediate removal of Gen. Schofield.

Mayor Anthony offered a resolution that the counties of Platte, Clay, Boone, and Andrew, in Missouri, be held responsible for any rebal outrages in Kansas north of the river, the penalty to be the total devastation of a line forty miles wide along the frontier.

All resolutions offered were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. Several speeches were made denouncing the Schofield-Swing policy in this department.

General Ewing telegraphed to Lane to-day saying he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence

sas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent raids into Missouri. Lane replied that he, with 5,000 men, would assemble at Panola on the 8th September to tender their services to him, and if rejected he would ap-

peal to higher powers.

Ewing has placed two companies of troops at Platte City to protect the citizens against the avengers from Kansas. Large numbers of men are returning from Price's army and are organizing into gnerilla bands in Clay and adjoining counties prepar-ing for raids on the border.

New York, August 29.
Official information was received to-day at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters of a skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, a California regiment, and Mosby's men. This attack by Mosby was made at Coyle's farm, on the Little River turnpike, some few miles this side of Moshy was made at Coyle's farm, on the Little River turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax. Our men, numbering only 25, were attacked in front and rear at the same time, but fonght nobly. Our loss was 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 9 prisoners, together with all the horses, fifteen of which, however, were afterwards recaptured. The loss of the enemy was one Captain and one Lieutenant killed, and one Lieutenant and three privates wounded. Moshy was himself wounded in two places in the side. His wounds are regarded as mortal. Col. Lowell pursned the enemy from Centreville as far as Stryker's Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape, they having fresh horses.

Taenton, N. J. August 29.

Taenton, N. J., August 29.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very hriskly. About 5,000 have been obtained since Gov. Parks's proclamation was issued. Three new hatteries are complete, and one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week. Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by volunteering, thus doing away with the draft.

away with the draft.

San Francisco, August 29.

Dates from the City of Mexico are only to
July 24. The position of the United French
and Mexican troops had been moved 60 miles
westward from Mexico.

The intention of the trinmvirate to recognize the Southern Confederacy was continnally foreshadowed by the Imperial press. The
recognition to take place as soon as the news
reached Mexico that Maximilian accepted the
crown.

News from the Juarez government was no important. It is understood that he is busying himself encouraging guerilla expeditions, some of which were led by Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.
The steamer Bermuda has arrived from Port
Royal on Wednesday morning, having stopped off Charleston. Her captain reports that
Fort Wagner has not been taken yet, and cannot be at present. He confirms the report
that Snmpter has been knocked to pieces.
Further naval operations will be carried on Further naval operations will be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which will be left to Gen. Gilmore.

The rebel papers, of the 29th, announce the death of John B. Floyd, at Abington.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC, } The execution of the substitute deserters sentenced to the penalty of death in General Orders, No. 84, took place to-day. More than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of military in the control o ordinary interest was exhibited in this execu-tion of military law, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground was well selected, and every arrange-ment was so complete that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of the proceeding. At the order to fire, thirty-six muskets were dis-charged, and instant death was announced by the surgeons in attendance as the result. The spectacle was an unusual one. The Protestant, the Hebrew, and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for the departed the Hebrew, and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for the departed souls. The names, ages, residences, &c., of the deceased are as follows: Geo. Kuhna, Hanover, Pa., 22 years old, unmarried; John Felsne, Pennsylvania, Italian, 26 years old, wife and family; Charles Walter Prussian, 28 years old, wife and child; Geo. Rcinesee, Italian, 24 years old, wife and child; Emile Lee. Prussian. 30 years old, wife

Lee, Prussian, 30 years old, wife. The Herald's Washington despatch says the bursting of a 300-pound gun near Charleston does not prevent the shelling of that city, as the shells thrown were from a 200-pounder Parrott.

There is no information at either the War or Navy Department that our flag waves over Forts Snmpter and Wagner.

Surgeon-General Hammond has been directed to make his headquarters in the Department of the Gulf untit further orders.

The additional rolls of the rebels taken at Vickshnrg, received at the War Department, swell the list to three-three thousand, five thousand in excess of the published reports.

Urica, N. Y., Aug. 30.

The Governor has been informed by the Provost Marshal General that credit will not be allowed to towns for any excess of volunteers they may have furnished over their quotas under previous calls. The Provost Marshal General has also decided not to allow credit for volunteers raised since June 18, 1863, in districts where the draft has taken place, but in districts where the draft has taken place, but in districts where the draft has taken place, but in districts where the draft has taken place, but in districts where the drawing has not been commenced credit will be given for recruits sent to regiments in the field, and for volunteers enlisted in companies which may have been raised in such districts and mustered into the service of the United States between the lith day of June, 1863, and the day preceding that fixed for the draft to take place.

Men merely enlisted will not be credited. They must be mustered into some organized

company.

Boston, Aug. 30.

The Memorial Diplomatique, of the 15th, says: We are happy to be able to announce that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdidand Maximillian accepts, with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire. company.

[Epecial Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, Ang. 30.
Richmond papers of the 28th have been received. The official correspondence between Beauregard and Gilmore is published. The principal point is the threat of Beauregard to retaliate in the most severe manner if Gilmore again fired into Charleston without giving the pottice for the removal of non-hombants. due notice for the removal of non-bombatants. The Daily Dispatch says that the conference between Commissioner Ould for the Confed-erate States and Meredith for Lincoln, in reerate States and Meredith for Lincoln, in re-lation to the exchange of prisoners, did not obtain favorable results. The Yankee Com-missioner has gone back for the purpose of consulting his government upon the terms re-quired by the Confederate Commissioner. Its leading editorial on the division of the North is as follows: "There is no good reason in our opinion to calculate upon any division among Northern people of an extent sufficient to be very beneficial to us; for the natural effects of disputor-causes which must disrupt effects of disunion—causes which must disrupt society and separate the populations of the

North—time is necessary.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal writirg from Chattanooga says ten or twelve men were killed during the homhardment of that place, several shells also striking near General Polk's headquarters.

The rebels have captured several schooners on Chesapeake Bay with the gunfloat Satellite, which they burned in the Rappahannock riv-

er last week.

The Star has received information from the Shenandoah Valley to the effect that leading rebels in that quarter are transferring their property to men who make some pretensions to being Union men. This is of course only done under pretence of sale of properly to save it from confiscation under the law of Con-

gress.

Mosby, the gnerilla, was met near Upperville, on Weduesday last, hy a person who knew him. He was in a wagon, accompanied by a guard of abont sixty men. He was wounded by two shots in the breast and one in the back in Monday's fight. He appeared entirely unconscious, and had the livid appearence of death. He was sheltered from the sun by umbrelias, and the cayalcade pearance of death. He was sheltered from
the sun hy umbrellas, and the cavalcade
moved at a funeral pace.

Difficulties of so serious a character have
grown up between the settlers and the Indians
in Butte county that the Indian Bureau, as an
act of humanity to the Indians, has ordered
their removal from the limits of the county.

Late North Carolina papers bring accounts
of numerous peace meetings throughout the
State.

The Raleigh Standard still coutinnes it i denunciations of Davis's tyranny, and public speakers openly advocate a return to the Union. The counter revolution in the old North State is rapidly assuming formidable nensions, and will sweep everything hefor

A lot of guerilias under command of Col. Street, estimated at 300, made a raid on Lafayette, distant from this city 85 miles, and destroyed a few miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at 10 o'clock this morning. Before they could do much more damage a Federal force of 150 made a charge on them. They retired and our cavalry pursued. At one o'clock a portion had returned, bringing back three wounded, one hadly, of our forces. The cavalry which returned got separated from the main force. PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

A refingee from Richmond says that several A refigee from Richmond says that several Charlestonians had recently arrived at the former city, and that no hopes were entertained for the doomed city. The residents generally were opposed to any resistance which would lead to its destruction, and, as for the barricaded streets, etc., of which the Sonthern papers speak, our informant states that it is all moonshine. The strength of the rebels in and around Charleston is notknown. The negroes are all armed and pressed into

the service.

A late Southern paper states that it is estimated that the whole number of soldiers now in the Confederate army and now organizing for the field is 575,000, and that this does no reach one half the fighting population. The numbers are no doubt greatly exgggerated, or Davis would never have consented to call out half million of negroes. This proposition has, I learn, long been spoken of in the South, and a majority of the people are greatly opposed to it, on the ground that the slaves, when armed, will turn against their own mas-Great dissatisfaction still exists in Lee's

army among the Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina regiments, all of whom are tired of the war. Under the recent rebel conscript act but few the recent received conscript act but rew are obtained. On this account Davishas determined to call on the blacks, all of the white fighting population having been exhansted. The arming of the negroes is hailed with joy by the abolitionists of this city, who allege that the slaves will now fight their own way

The Herald's Warrenton Junction special of the 30th has just received a despatch from Fairfax station saying that five men of White's gnerillas were captured near that place this morning, who state that Mosby was shot twice in the bowels and breast, and he had been ta-ken to Richmond.

Ken to Richmond.

The cavalry that bronght the priseners state that they were informed by the citizens of Drainesville yesterday that Mosehy died near that place on Friday. The priseners do not doubt the report, as he was pronounced mortally wounded. White now commands the rebel forces north of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Ang. 30. A Times' special says the enlistment of colored troops in the lower counties of Maryland is progressing favorably. Slaves are glad to enlist in order to escape servitude. Generally their owners are robels or secession sympa-

St. Louis, August 31.
The Republican's Memphis correspondent speaking of matters in Arkaasas, says that Gen. Price with 25,000 rebels is at Bayou Me-tarie, a strong point on White river, 14 miles above Duvall's Biuff, where a battle is expect-

do be fought.

Our forces are now at Duvall's Bluff, 54 miles from Little Rock. This point will probably be made the base of supplies, as it can be reached by the White river at the lowest stage of water. BALTIMORE, August 31.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

The Richmond Inquirer of Saturday says, the War Department has nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood that Sumpter, though seriously breached, wont be abandoned.

Beauregard expressed his determination to held it to the bitter end, and thought it might be done by erecting temporary fortifications. The enemy's fire is directed between Sumpter and Wagner.

The bomhardment is progressing slowly. The death of Floyd is mentioned as having

The death of Floyd is mentioned as having occurred on the 26th. [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, Ang. 31. Official announcement is made that, not-Official annonneement is made that, not-withstanding the numerous vessels added to the navy within the past two years, the work of construction is still to go on. The Navy Department has just decided to build another fleet of iron-ciad vessels. They will be longer and more formidable than any now in the service of this or any other country, being in fact perfect copies of the great Ericsson ocean ships Puritan and Dictator, now building in New York.

The official organ this morning says that it is not probable that the Government will at

is not probable that the Government will at any early day proclaim to the country what policy it intends to pursue with respect to the occupation of Mexico by the army of France and the overthrow of its republican form of government by the same instrumentality.

Our domestic affairs are in that condition that our domestic affairs are in that condition that
extreme cantion and retleence become the
dnty of the Administration when a question
of ench gravity and magnitude is invoived.

The government has pail out \$34,000,000 in
gold for interest on the public debt during the
year ending the 30th of June. The amount
of demand notes unredeemed is less than \$30,000,000. Hence the customs, which, during
the last fiscal year produced about \$63,000,000,
are paid almost entire in specie. The receipts
of gold now largely exceed the necessities of
the government, and it is accumulating in the
vaults of the Treasnry.

The Richmond Sentinel has the following
from the Charleston Conrier: "The attention
of housekeepers and citizens generally is directed to the notice recommending that a constant supply of water be kept on hand to extinguish the fire of the enemy's incendiary

inguish the fire of the enemy's incendiary

tinguish the hie of the enemy's incendiary shells exploding in the city."

We learn an order is to issued for all persons possessing cotton to have it removed promptly from the limits of the city, as its presence during the bombardment from the enemy's shells is considered dangerons. The Sentinel quotes from the Chattanooga Rebei as follows: as follows:
"A friend just down from Athens, Tennes-

see, reports a rumor current at that place of a fight at Washington, Tenn., a small village on the Tennessee river, on Saturday last, between the rebel Gen. Forrest's command and a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were repulsed and driven back seven miles. Loss "Subsequently another fight occurred at a place called the Hook, and the Yankees were again repulsed. No particulars have arrived ret."

again repulsed. No particulars have arrived yet."

The reported advance of Burnside on Knoxville is confirmed. Operations for the moment are enveloped in obscurity.

The Rebel says: "Chattanooga, so long a hospital and baggage room, is now a camp, and nothing can be seen but the rude paraphernalia of war, and here we sit, quite as rebellious as ever, dropping our ink drops in the ear of the foeman as he drops his shells into, we were about to say, our town."

Passengers from Fredericksburg report all quiet along that portion of the Rappaliannock.

force between 4.000 and 5.000 strong, is at force, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, is at Warm Springs.

Later advices state that the Yankees re falling back, which is very probable, as In. 5-den is on their track. Their object seem, to be the destruction of the Central Railroa!

Clarendon, Aug. 22.—Latest advices indicate that some of Kirby Smith's forces have already arrived at Little Rock.

The wait body connot be many days' march

already arrived at Little Rock.

The main body cannot be many days' march from seme locality of the forces of Price, Marmaduke, Dobbins, and Toppan; and those lately marching against General Blunt are already concentrated at Bayou Meteor, about fifteen miles east of that place, and are fortisting in an already strong place, upon a road by which General Steele mnst advance.

There will not be less than 25,000 rebels with from 20 to 30 pieces of artillery to oppose General Steele at the crossing of Bayou Meteor.

Meteor.

The rebels are anxious to fight or go home. They are tired of marching around the country, and always falling hack before the approach of our troops. They wish an end made of the matter in some shape.

Our troops are in fine health and spirits, and have the utmost confidence in Gen. Steete.
We are anticipating a brilliant victory. Our advance upon the west side of White river, under Gen. Davidson, is in Camp Ripon, a bayou six miles from the river. Our pickets and redettes are constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy. Large reconnoitring parties of Confederate cavairy frequently come down.

of Confederate cavarry frequently come down.

Kansas City, Aug. 31.

Lieut. Col. Clark, of the 9th Kansas cavalry, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrili through Jackson, Cass, and Johnson counties. His command killed forty of the perpetrators of the Lawrence massacre. Other companies returned to different posts, having killed one hundred. Several bushwhackers were killed. The whole number of querilles killed, as far as known, considerably guerillas killed, as far as known, considerably exceeds one hundred.

Bosron, August 31.

A private despatch, dated Hong Kong, July

6th, says that war against Japan by England and France is almost certain.

HALLFAX, Sept. 1.

The Africa, from Liverpool, August 22d, ard Queenstown, August 23d, arrived this Mexican Affairs.-The American Consul at Frankfort had displayed the Mexican flag. The Europe, of that city, explains that it was in pursuance of an arrangement by which in case of the overthrow of republican anthority in Mexico, President Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the Washington Government. The Europe refers to the fact, that in March last Secretary Seward declared that President Lincoln and his Cabinet would never tolerate Lincoln and his Cabinet would never tolerate a monarchical government in Mexico, and it anticipates immediate war if the Emperor of France does not confine himself to a demand for indemnity and leave Mexico a republic.

Nothing is known of the movements of the Confederate privateer Florida since she was last seen off Inscaro on the evening of the 20th of Angust

last seen off Inscaro on the evening of the 20th of Angust.

Speculations have been affoat as to the object of the Florida's visit to British waters. One report is that it was for the purpose of taking on board Mr. Mason, who is about returning to the Sonth. Mr. Mason, it is announced, had gone to Ireland on a visit to Earl Mononghamers.

Mononghmere.

It is announced by the last steamer that the ship Eagle had arrived at Liverpool, from Bermuda, with the silver bars taken out of the American ship B. F. Hoxie by the Florida. The Shipping Gazette says it is reported that the silver bars will be restored to the original consignees. The silver was shipped by an English house, and insured in London for the full amount. It is also stated that the commander of the

Florida, on hearing ot this fact, resolved to restore it to the rightful owners.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it is gratitying to know that the Government is not blind to the dangers of a difficulty with Amer-ica, nor is it indifferent to the perils of a rupture which we trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in ar-

The same journal adds: It is with no wish to flatter the great republican tyranny which is now raising its head on the North Ameri-can continent that we again record our conviction of the ultimate success of the militar means that the North has set to work to crush the heroic efforts of the South. If Gen. Lee is now able to give one knock-down hlow to the Federals and seize Washington, or if he is now able to give one knock-down hlow to the Federals and seize Washington, or if he should utterly ront the Army of the Potomac, the effect will be so great that another year will be gained, and with it who knows what gain may be obtained for the Confederates. That, should Gen. Lee remain inactive and permit the Federal armies to sweep around in his rear, to flood the Confederacy, and overleep all his communications, Richmond may become a mere caput mortuum, and the South and all be lost.

Liverpoot, August 22.—The official correspondence published by the London Times today regarding the Federal interference in the trade with the Bahamas, winds up with a letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated July 18th, in which he says that the British government had some reason to hope that the interference of the United States government would have been discontinued nuder the representations from the British government.

presentations from the British government, but such is not being the case, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons to address a fresh re-monstrance to the United States Government.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1. Abont sixty persons, chiefly of families res-ents of this city and vicinity, who are be-eved to be aiders and abettors of the rebelion, or strong sympathizers with it, have been room, or strong sympathizers with it, have been ordered to remove from this district by Gen. Ewing. The list includes many of the wealthiest and most influential families in theis vicinity. Their honses are to be taken for the families of Union refugees. Many orders for the removal of leading sympathizers at Westport and Independence are also being made out.

MASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Illinois recently preferred a claim for about \$470,000 against the government for two percent of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands in that State for road purpose. Acting Secretary Otto has decided against the claim. This is also applicable to Ohio and Indiana in This is also applicable to Ohio and Indiana in PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

The Bulletin has the following despatch:
Fortress Monroe, August 29.—Gen. Wistar's
cavalry has just returned to Yorktown from
an expedition to Bottom's Bridge. The force
engaged was part of the 1st New York mounted rifles and the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry.
The expedition left Williamsburg on the 26th
inst. and pushed through New Kent C. H. directly to Bottom's Bridge. At the latter place
one rebel regiment of infantry in rifle pits
was found, which was supported by a squadron of cavalry. was found, which was supported by a squadron of cavatry.

A charge was immediately made, the rebel rifle pits carried, and the rebels driven accoss the bridge, which they took up behind them. We lost one killed and one wonnded. We captured five prisoners. The enemy left for dead on the ground one officer, one sergeant, and two men. They also carried off a number of dead. The bridge being impassable, and the object of the expedition being entirely accomplished, we returned with much valuable information.

LEAVENWORTH, September 1. Advices from Fort Gibson to the 24th say Gen. Blant, with slx thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed Arkansas river on the 23d, but the enemy declined battle, and fell back. The rebel force is estima-

tle, and fell back. The test loss at Fort Gib-ted at 2,000.

There is considerable sickness at Fort Gib-son, but few deaths, however. The smail-pox prevails to some extent among the Indi-ans in that neighborhood, and many had It was reported at Fort Scott on the 28th that Blunt had a battle, and had been whipped, with a loss of three hundred.

SAN FARNCISCO, Sept. 1.

An immense Union mass meeting was held in the city last evening, which was addressed by Collector Low, Starr King, and the Union candidates for Congress.

The Democrats also held a large meeting on the ontaking of the city which was addressed. the ontskirts of the city, which was addressed by Weller, Bigler, and Downey. There is a prospect of a very full vote to-morrow and an immense majority for the Union State ticket. Though they are two Union Legislative tickets running in this county against the nuited Democratic, the Unionists believe that either of their tickets will get more votes than the Democratic. The opposition generally concede that the Union State ticket will be elected by as much as 20,000 majority.

MARRIED. At the residence of Robt. Parks, in Elizabethtown. Hardin county, Ky., on Monday, Angast 31, 1983, by the Bey. W. Lambreth, Fish C. Herny, of Louis-tille, Ky., and Mrs. Amanda J. Shackelforn, of the orner place.

DIED.

At her daughter's residence, on High street, below Tweltth, on Friday, the 25th of August, Mrs. SELINE COURTS, aged 60 years.

At Bavenwood, Cooper county, Missouri, on the 20th inst., Bervir, ouly child of Leverett and Saily Leon-ard, aged 1 year. on the 18th of Angust, at the residence of his grand-parents, Willie, infant son of William and Margaret R. Tushy, aged 10 months and 16 days. Died, on Theeday, August 25th, 1863, in Versailles, Woodford county, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHITHER, wife of Mr. C. O. Smither, in the 304 year. In this city on Sunday, the 30th inst, JRANNIRTA, inlant daughter of lease III, and Martha A. Butler, aged s venteen months. In Wallingford, Conn., Angust 26th, at the resid f her grandfather, Marie Louist, eldest daught (awin R. and Mary A. Bishop, of Louisville, at ears and I day.

Passengers from Fredericksburg report at quiet along that portion of the Rappaliannock.

Stanton, Va. Aug. 25.—Jackson has been skirmishing with the enemy since Sunday, and been gradually falling back. He has made a stand at Hot Springs. The enemy in

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, St. No. 107.

Distrairy or KENTUCKY:

United States of America vs Thos. J. Clay, &c.

Wilebras, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN willing and for the District Court of the United States, willing and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the Slat day of Augmas, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevia, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behelf of the United States, alleging that said Thomas J. (lay, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1852, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and reliedlion, to selze and confacate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Thomas J. Clay, at the time he did and acts and committed said offences, owned the following tots of ground in the city of Louisvitie, State of Kentucky, and the improvements thereon, viz:

1 tot., 19 lect front by 19 feet deep, south side Main street, between 4th and 5th streets;
1 tot., 50 lect front by 16 feet deep, west side 4th street, between Green and Wainut streets;
1 tot., 50 lect front by 15 feet deep, west side Builitt street;
1 lot., acount west corner Walnut and Floyd streets. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }ss. No. 17.

street; lot, nouthwest corner Walmit and Floyd streets, so feet on Walmit and 192 feet on Floyd; lot, northwest corner Madison and Floyd streets, so leet on Madison and 132 feet on Floyd; lot, 89 feet fro: thy list leet deep, south side Wal-nit street, between Floyd and Preston; lot 27 feet on the filt best deep, north side Madilot, 87 feet front by tel leet deep, north side Madison street, between Floyd and Preston.

nut street, between Floyd and Preston;
1 lot, N feet front by 161 leet deep, north side Madison street, leetween Floyd and Preston.
Also, the undivided half of the following lots;
1 lot, 20 feet by 210 feet, north side Main, between
5th and 6th streets;
1 lot, southwest corner Green and 4th streets, 163
teet to, Green and 160 on 4th;
1 lot, 20 leet by 193 eet, south side Jefferson, between 3d and 4th streets;
2500, proceeds of lot, 80 feet by 193 feet, south side
Rowan, leetween 18th and 16th streets;
6-lot of a share of the capital stock of the Loniaville
end Nashville Bailroad Company, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
On- unrivided halfor 15 9-to shares of said stock,
Issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
On- unrivided halfor 15 9-to shares
(on paoy, one for sto thand the other for 221);
Issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
Also, the trents and profits of all said estaic.
That the same are by reason of the promises forfelted to said United States, and bein 18 offerfield, the
same have been seized and are now in custody of the
Marshal tor said district.
Now, therefre, in pursuance of the monition under
the scale of the Control to me disceted and delivered, I
do hereby admonish all persons having or laining
any interest in said property, or having anything to
say why the same shall unt be condemond as fortleted,
and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to
the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said lister methods, then and to
make their respective alleg, tions in that behalf.

P. A. GARTNER, Special Bail 19 for
Loss, then sands the same and the same shall the same shall for the Control of the States, and Sander Sander.

Bail didew 4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 83.

hat said Gerey A. Hawkins, at the time to dill sikets and committed said offences, owned the property offlowing, viz;
Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dolars and fifty ceuts in the bank of Walker & Co., Rich mond, Keutacky, under the control of the Circui Fourt, being pinced to the credit of J. M. Shackelford to the control of the Circui Fourt, being pinced to the credit of J. M. Shackelford to the control of the Circui Fourthean and eighty-five acres of land it he country of Madison. Stale of Kentucky, lying about and the Ari miles from the town of Richmond, on our hides of the Kichmond and Lexington Turnpike Road.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 86. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 dec. No. 136.

United States of America ve Phil. Partish, &c.,

United States of America ve Phil. Partish, &c.,

WIKERAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

Within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled come, on the 31st day of August, A. H. 1983,
by J. Tevle, Eaquire, Attorney for the United States,
within and for the United States, alleging that said Phil
Partish, size the 17th of July, 1882, has done the
acts and committed the effences denounced by the 5th
aud 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th
July, 1882, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection,
to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," ing, viz; hundred and sixty acres of land, devised to sai sh by his lather, Jas. Ware Parrish, on Sont orn in the county of Woodford, Ky., and the pro-

is 2 and is 3, and the rents due and to become due theorem.

That the same is by reason of the premises for feited to said United States, and being so fortested the same has been selzed and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in putsanance of the monition nude the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as for feited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear and the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. Disco, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in the speladí.

JOSHUA TRYIS, U. S. Altorius.

Bated September 1, 1865.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | 88. No. 133. and that as-id Hart (cibaon, at the time he dil said acts and committed said offectes, owned the property following, viz:

Seven handred and forty acres of land, on Glenn's Creek, in Woodford county, Keutneky, devised so said Hart Gibson by Nathaniel Hart, deceased, and the reats due and to become due thereon.

That the same is by reason of the premises forfited to said United States, and being so lorieited the same has been elzed and is now in the custody of the Marshalf for said district.

Provided the same shall be the same of the monition under the said for the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admontals all persons having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfested and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be hald in the city of Lonaville, in and for said District, on the first day of I is next better the said District Court, to be hald in the city of Lonaville, in and for said District, on the first day of I is next better the said District on the first day of I is next better the said representation in that behalf.

Jonatta Texas, U.S. Atborney.

Said Albarte.

Name of the America of the Markette.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 35. No. 139. District of Kentucky,

United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INTORMATION 11AS BEEN filed in the District Gout of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above cutited cause, or the 1st day of September, A. D. 1833, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Willis Jones, since the 17th of July, 1854, has done the acts end committed the oldences denounced by the 57th and 1871, 1852, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and robellion, to seize and confiscente the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Willis Jones, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz.:

Fonr hundred and two acres of land on Sinking Greek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, on which Willis J nes lately resided, also the rent dispand to become due on said land.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said Culted States, and being so torfeited, the rame have been electand are now in castody of the Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the east of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and or said bis rict, on he first day of his October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1853, then and created allegations is that behalf of the court of the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and or said bis rict, on he first day of his October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1853, then and created a lalegations is that behalf in the city of Louisville, in an United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c.

JOSHEA TEYES, U. S. Attorney.
Dated Sept. 1, 1873.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PRATRICT OF KENTUCKY.
United States of America vs. Abraham Buford, &c.
WILEREAS, AN INFORMATION MAS BEEN
Michigan of the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled came, on the let tiday of Supermiser, A. D. 1835, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutors herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Abraham Buford, since the Irit of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and strength of the United States, alleging that Abraham Buford, ince the Irit of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and strength of the Committed States, and for other purposes, and the said Abraham Buford, at the times he dil said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz.
Four hundred and find county, Kentucky, and the Ing Creek, in Westform the terron.
That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the enatedy of the Marshalf or said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the season of the Opper to naving any interest in said property, or having any thing to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the preveed the record disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louiselle, in and tor said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. IsiS, then and there to allegations in that behalf.

is next October term, the our was their ctains and make their respective allegations in that behalf, it is the state of th

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 368. No. 120. United States of America vs Blanton Duncan, &c.

WilekEAS, AN. INFURMATION HAS 85EN

Bled in the District of Kentucky, on the 17th
day of August, A. D. 1863, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire,
Attorney for the United States for the District of States.

The Buchanan street.

Its Square 6, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6.

I het the same is ty reas n of the premises for a d l nired States, and being so forfeited the

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THE FOLLOWING NECROES have been committed to the Buildt county jail; (ine negro woman calling herself MARGA-REF MOUSE, is about 30 v3 years old, black color, welche about 125 ponnels, and says she belongs to ham doore, of Hemseville, Alaburna.

Also, one female runa way slave (the daughter of tha did Myraret), mainful color, twelve, veers old, and in the mount of the man and the man of the m

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